The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

China's Demand for a New Cable Deal

The Ratepayers' Predicament!

The Move to Establish a Provisional Government in Peiping

China and the Complications Between Tibet and Nepal

By C. Y. W. Meng

China's Policy of Unrestricted Sovereignty

By Dr. James T. Shotwell

What's Going on in the North?

By Edward Bing-Shuey Lee

Strange World Politics in Central Asia; China and the "Other" Revolutionists; What's Going on About the Cable Contracts; Hongkong and South China Smuggling; Completion of the New Central Mint—Important Step Toward Currency Reform; An Appraisal of the Organic Law and Its Workings, by Han-Lih Wu; In the Field of National Reconstruction; Extraordinary Meeting of Ratepayers Called Over Chinese Representation Muddle; London Exchange Firm Advises American Investments.

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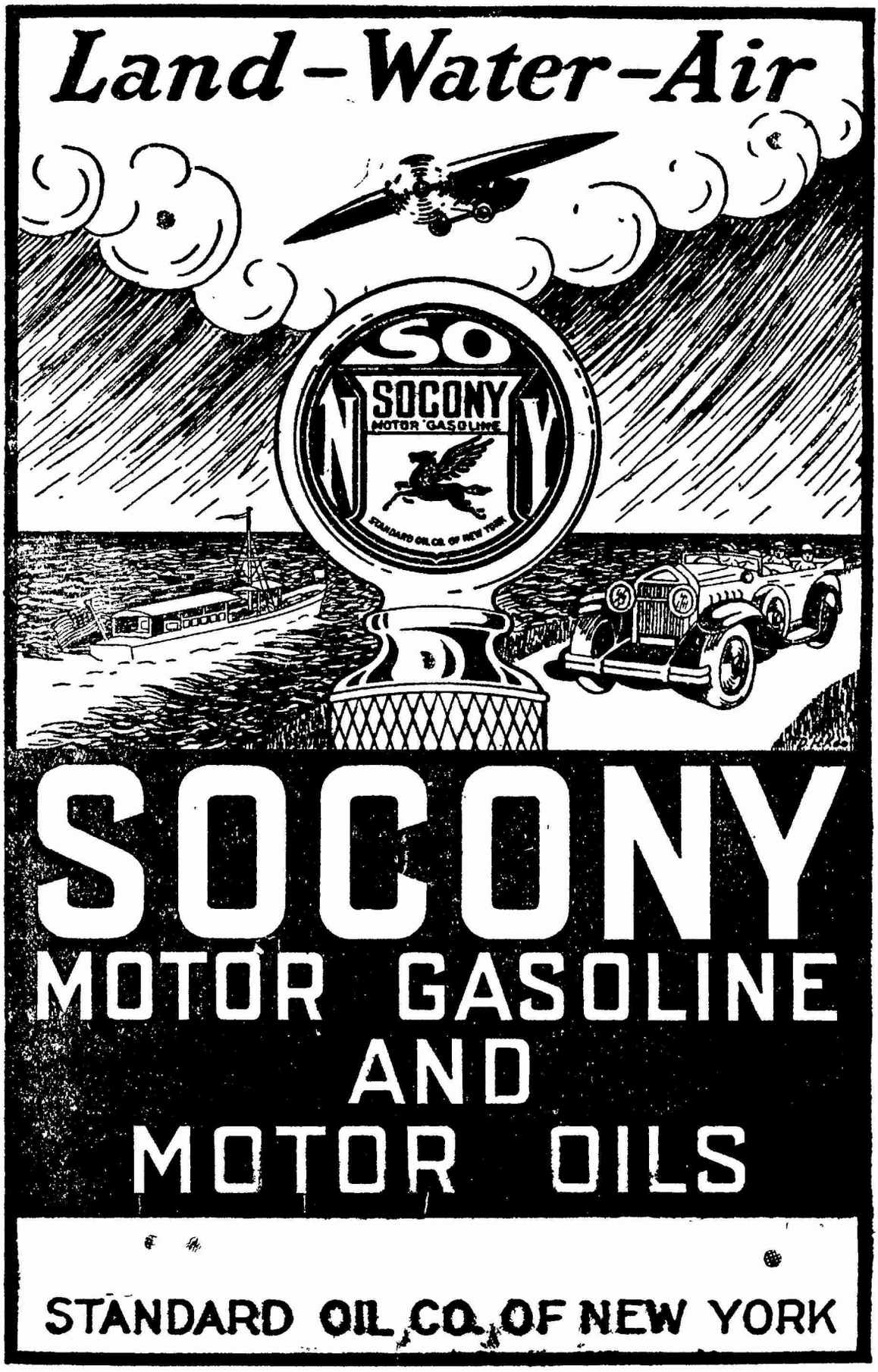
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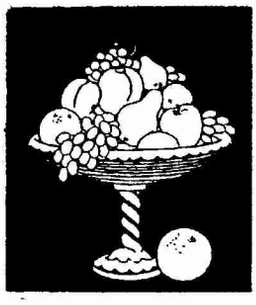

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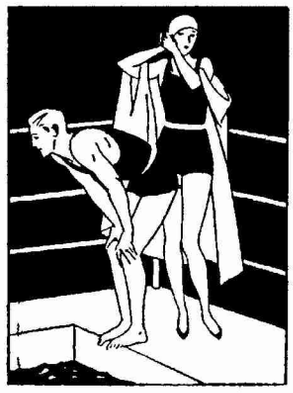

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Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
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WHAT'S GOING ON ABOUT THE CABLE CONTRACTS?

SEVERAL weeks ago representatives of the three foreign cable companies, the Great Northern (Danish), Eastern Extension (British) and Commercial Pacific (American registered), made trips to Nanking and held conferences with officials of the Ministry of Communications on the matter of a renewal of their contracts. The representatives of these three cable companies did not, of course, go to Nanking in a body or on the same day. They went on different days, apparently for the purpose of preserving the impression of individuality, but they might just as well have gone in a body because the three companies, while appearing to be separate and competitive, are all owned by one group which is popularly known as the "British-Danish Cable Monopoly." Even the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, while registered in the United States, is actually owned to the extent of more than fifty percent of its shares by the same non-American interests which control the Great Northern and the Eastern Extension. At the original conferences held in Nanking it was reported that the Chinese Government's representative informed the agents of the cable "trust" that the old exclusive monopolistic contracts would not be renewed and that entirely new contracts would have to be made. As there have been no public announcements since that time, one is led to wonder what is occurring behind the scenes, the reason for this statement being that the public has a vital interest in this question and is entitled to the fullest possible information. It is understood that the National State Council several months ago laid down certain principles which the government insisted must be carried out in connection with a renewal of the contracts. While these regulations have not been made public it is understood that they provide for an abolition of the monopolistic clauses in the contract, for some form of Chinese supervision of the cable landings and accounts and for a more equitable division of the cable receipts as well as assuring the Chinese Government of some voice in the fixing of tolls. Since officials of the National Government have on various occasions made allegations pertaining to methods which the cable companies have used in the past in obtaining renewals of their contracts, it would seem that the National Government should at this time insist upon the fullest possible publicity in order to guard against a similar happening this time!

CHINA AND THE "OTHER" REVOLUTIONISTS

A READER of *The Review*, Manchus Hsu, by name, who resides in Soochow, has sent us a communication alleging that a Korean named Chen Che-chiu, recently had been handed over to the Japanese authorities for deportation to Korea. According to the report, the Korean was arrested in the Hongkew section of Shanghai for having in his possession a quantity of Korean independence literature. He was taken to the Shanghai and Woosung garrison headquarters for examination and after a preliminary trial here was sent to the Kiangsu Higher Court at Soochow for final judgment. According to our correspondent, the Korean made such an impassioned appeal pertaining to the independence of his country, that the judges of the higher court were moved and finally liberated him, or rather turned him over to the Soochow Municipality to be dealt with. The Japanese in the meantime had been apprised of the case and demanded that the Korean be turned over to them, which was done. It was stated that the Korean has now been sent back to Korea where he probably has been sent to jail, along with several hundreds of his fellows who have been involved in the recent Korean independence agitation. Mr. Hsu, who sent us the foregoing information, alleged that the action of the Soochow municipal authorities in handing over the Korean was a violation of the sanctity of the Chinese judiciary and also a violation of international law which provides for the non-extradition of political criminals, except in cases where a special agreement covering such questions exists between nations. He declared also that the Chinese officials had violated the Confucian golden rule, "Do not do to others what you do not wish others to do to you." Furthermore he suggested the possible existence of some recent new understanding between China and Japan on this question of Korean independence propaganda and agitations conducted on Chinese soil.

Whether the allegation of Mr. Hsu is correct, we do not know, but his report calls attention to the predicament of the Chinese Government in respect to so-called independence or counter-revolutionary activities conducted on Chinese soil by "other" Far Eastern revolutionists or counter-revolutionists. In North Manchuria and elsewhere in China reside several thousands of "White" Russians or Russian "emigrees" who are antagonistic to the present Soviet regime in Moscow and who would shed no tears if Mr. Stalin and his associates should stump their toes, politically speaking. Also, in North Manchuria reside several thousands of Koreans, mostly peasants, who have departed from their native land because of adverse political or economic conditions. In Shanghai and elsewhere in South China reside more thousands of British Indians, most of them revolutionists of varying degree, who would like to see Britain expelled from Asia. Then finally, there is the most recent appeal of the Tibetans for help in repelling an armed invasion from Nepal, a British dependency in northern India. The Tibetans allege that the invasion from Nepal was either inspired or at least "winked" at by the British authorities.

The Chinese Nationalist Government, which has not as yet been able to extricate itself entirely from the control of the "imperialists" is thus placed in an embarrassing position, because China very greatly desires both Japan and Britain to make further concessions on the matter of treaty revision. But Britain and Japan, before granting these concessions, will, obviously, insist that China put the lid on the independence propagandas conducted by their subjects resident on Chinese soil. While the Chinese people, generally speaking, will sympathize with the predicament of the Koreans and Indians, and also the Russian emigrees, the Chinese Government will not be able to extend much support for the reasons stated. When the Nationalist Revolution started at Canton and still on through the radical Left Wing regime at Hankow, active help was extended to all Far Eastern subject peoples, but now that the National Government has made some progress in re-establishing China's independence, it has become more conservative in respect to helping other Orientals out of a similar hole. China also is somewhat embarassed in her relations with Great Britain in respect to this question due to the fact that several millions of Chinese reside under the British flag in the South Seas. Recently there was a considerable stir in Kuomintang circles because the British Government had closed several Kuomintang branches in the Straits Settlements. The Chinese also are up against a curious situation in the Philippines where Chinese immigrants, chiefly from Fukien province, during the period of the American occupation, have gradually monopolized the domestic retail and wholesale trade of the Islands. Should the United States Government relinquish, or even relax its administration in the Philippines, the Filipinos most assuredly would adopt legislation to curb the activities of the Chinese. China is thus placed in the curious position where she probably would be opposed to unrestricted Philippine independence, for purely selfish, or to state it another way, "imperialistic" reasons. Therefore, while opposing imperialism from the standpoint of their own country, the Chinese on the other hand, are forced to use "imperialistic" methods in the protection of their own citizens who have emigrated to other countries. Still another interesting element in this situation is that most of these Far Eastern countries which are now fighting for their own national independence, have, at some time in their past histories, paid tribute to China. Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard, whose recent book on the Chinese revolution has attracted much attention told of seeing a Chinese map painted on a temple wall in Honan province that showed China again in possession of most of Asia including Korea, Mongolia, Tibet, and practically all territory to the South as far as the Bay of Bengal.

HONGKONG AND THE SOUTH CHINA SMUGGLING

THE annual report of the British China Association, issued in London during March suggested the possibility that the British Colony of Hongkong may be placed under the nominal jurisdiction of the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration, the purpose being to put

an end to the smuggling situation which is adversely affecting Sino-British relations. The annual report of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the Chinese National Government, contained the following reference to the South China smuggling situation which centers in the British colony,

"So long as the old five percent tariff was in effect there was little incentive for smuggling. But with the introduction of the new graduated tariff, smuggling has become a problem, particularly in the South, with Hongkong as the base. The free port of Hongkong, its proximity to the mainland, its vast uncontrolled junk traffic and the restrictions of the unequal treaties, which make the bays surrounding Hongkong as far as the water's edge British waters, make Hongkong an ideal base for smugglers, although obviously the Hongkong authorities are not interested in making it so. Unless satisfactory arrangements can be made with Hongkong, or more drastic means of prevention employed, the British Colony will remain a thorn for the Chinese Customs Administration and cause a serious drain on revenue."

The reference to this subject in the annual report of the British China Association was as follows;

"It was towards the end of the year also, that a proposed agreement regarding the operation of the Chinese Customs in Hong Kong came before the Association. For many years past, as members are aware, duties have been collected at Kowloon, but while the Customs have maintained an office in Hong Kong this has been done on an informal basis, and this involved no preventive control over the waters of Hong Kong harbor and the approaches thereto. For some time past smuggling has been on the increase, and it is now proposed that the Hong Kong Government should exercise this control on behalf, and at the expense of, the Chinese Customs. The proposal involves both technicalities and principles which at this stage it is proposed to describe only in outline.

"An obvious advantage of the proposal from a commercial stand-point would be that native goods shipped to Hongkong would not lose their status as such, as they do at the present time. Another advantage would be that Chinese vessels trading in inland waters would be able to take out their papers for inland places in Hong Kong.

Objection in Future

"On the other hand, the objection that, at some future time, the Chinese might use the fact of Customs supervision of Hong Kong waters, albeit exercised through the Hong Kong Government, as an argument in favor of modifying the foreign status of the island still further is a serious one.

Likelihood of Friction

"Not less serious, however, would be the likelihood. if the proposed agreement were not concluded, of friction arising out of the growing evil of smuggling, which the Chinese might determine to suppress through the creation of a cordon of preventive stations round the Colony.

"At the time of writing, these and other pros and cons, which will be dealt with more fully at the annual meeting, are the subject of an exchange of opinions between the Association here and its branches in Hong Kong and Shanghai.

STRANGE WORLD INTRIGUE IN CENTRAL ASIA

(From the Leader, Peiping)

MYSTERIOUS, vague despatches from Central Asia indicate a revival of sinister, international intrigues in that part of the world. Just how for they extend, and what their ramifications will be, cannot be ascertained, but there is no doubt that Central Asia is another nascent powder keg in international politics.

The latest contribution to the brief reports is dated April 7 from Moscow. Distributed through the semi-official *Tass* news agency, it therefore constitutes an official Soviet reaction, for the Russian government exerts far too strong a control over the political utterances of *Tass* to permit anything to be sent on its wires except what is desired for a purpose. Just what the purpose happens to be in this case probably is of as much importance as the accusations which Moscow makes. Here is the despatch:

"A message from Stamboul (Constantinople) reports the increased activity of British imperialism in Central Asia, which is using all means to create a hostile cordon on the Eastern borders of the U.S.S.R. The high plateau of Tibet which opens the way to Kashgar and Tadjikistan is lately receiving the particular attention of the British. According to the Indian papers the British Government has taken advantage of insignificant friction between Nepal and Tibet and is inciting the Nepal Government to sever its relations with Tibet. The British are apparently attempting to utilize the present situation and advance their troops into Tibet with the ultimate intention to bring the latter completely under its influence."

A deep background of historical knowledge is necessary to understand a little of the significance of this despatch. Nepal is situated between Tibet and India, and likes to think of itself as an independent kingdom. Tibet is slightly less under that illusion, but doesn't quite know whether to incline furthest toward Great Britain or China. Russia extends to the borders of that country, and traditionally would like to extend its claws over it into India.

England knows this, and therefore, irrespective of whether it has interest or not in Tibet as Tibet, it is extremely careful to keep a buffer state between Soviet propaganda and India, where the British lion has trouble enough without the Russian bear poking at its tail!

But Russia is sorely distressed by the handicap placed in its propagandist route by picturesque but troublesome Nepal and Tibet. Any increase of British interest in that area would make it just so much more difficult for Russia to penetrate into India from the rear with her highly inflammatory ideas.

Meanwhile, China also has a deep interest in Tibet and a slightly lesser regard for Nepal. *Kuo Min*, which is to the Nanking government what *Tass* is to the Soviet regime, recently issued a despatch revealing that the Dalai Lama, political sovereign of Buddhism at Tibet, has appealed to the Chinese government for help against an army of Nepalese soldiers, which were reported esuipped with modern war implements imported through British India.

The Panchen Lama, the spiritual head of Buddhism, fears Soviet Russia as much as the Dalai Lama fears the British, and although the two religious leaders have been engaged for years in a bitter controversy, a reconciliation is being forced through the foreign apprehensions of both.

Thus a deep game is being played in faraway Tibet and Nepal, a joust of diplomacies in which the average man has not the slightest interest, but which for that very reason is being used in matters which if furthered elsewhere would create a stupendous outcry and be recognized as of extreme importance.

Great Britain will not stand by and watch Soviet Russia infuse what the Japanese so dearly love to call "dangerous thoughts" into Tibet and Nepal, neighbors of India. Russia, for her part cannot be expected to patiently regard the increase of power by a capitalistic nation in her neighbor. China, on her side, most certainly cannot patiently see Occidental powers make inroads into what were her former vassal states.

The British Ratepayers' Predicament!

THE SHANGHAI rate-payers (taxpayers possessing voting privileges) at the annual town meeting held on Thursday, April 17 rejected a resolution that was intended to increase the Chinese membership on the Municipal Council from three to five. The resolution proposing an increase in Chinese representation was introduced by the Chairman of the Council and had the support of the British Consul-General and the Consular Body. Several days previously the Chinese had been officially informed by both the Municipal Council and the Consular Body of the intention to increase Chinese representation on the administrative body of the Settlement, which, had the resolution been approved at the annual meeting, would still have left the Chinese in a minority position on the Council, the foreign membership of which consists of nine,—six British, two Japanese and one American. The annual meeting of foreign ratepayers, which rejected the resolution, was attended by only 252 voters out of a possible foreign voting strength of 3,000. Since the Chinese had been officially informed of the intention to increase Chinese representation, the Chinese Ratepayers Association held its annual meeting on the same afternoon, April 17 and elected its five representatives. As the Chinese did not learn of the action of the foreign ratepayers in rejecting the proposal for increased Chinese representation until after their meeting had adjourned, they were placed in an embarrassing position, hence the immediate Chinese declaration that they would withdraw from all participation in municipal affairs unless their five representatives were granted seats on the Council as promised.

The action of the foreign ratepayers in rejecting the proposal for increased Chinese representation resulted directly from an address delivered by Ranold G. MacDonald, a British lawyer in Shanghai. Mr. McDonald's speech had been carefully prepared and was interspersed with quotations from Lord Macaulay and Lord Birkenhead, well designed to stampede the British voters into a rejection of the proposal for increased Chinese representation. He questioned the right of the Municipal Council and the Consular Body to promise the Chinese increased representation and made a bitter attack on Sir Austen Chamberlain of the late British Conservative Government "for giving away all things, at all time, in all ways, to all people." He attacked the present Labor Party leader, Ramsay MacDonald for his "weak-kneed" policy and finally accused the last Shanghai Municipal Council of capitulating to Chinese pressure, saying, "I am not going to insult our Councillors by suggesting for one moment that they are in any way as pusillanimous or supine as those responsible for the conception and execution of the Far Eastern policy of the British Foreign Office." Then getting down to "brass tacks," so to speak, Mr. McDonald gave an excellent enunciation of reactionary or "die-hard" British policy in respect to Shanghai:

> "For all we ratepayers know, if two more Chinese Councillors are elected their policy or their instructions may be to undermine the foreign control of the Settlement with a view to seizing it from the foreigners at the first opportunity. Why therefore run even a remote risk of this at the present for no conceivable gain? It seems to me madness. We all know that there are or have been in the air many schemes, both foreign and Chinese, for a new constitution for the Settlement and possibly for a much larger area....why get Mr. Justice Feetham out here and then start tinkering with the Constitution before he has been out here much more than three or four months? ....In the interests of foreigners and Chinese alike why not wait until Mr. Justice Feetham or the Chinese or someone else has devised a Chinese electoral system so that not only Chinese but foreigners may know what the views of Chinese candidates are on a variety of topics and so that the ratepayers, both foreign and Chinese, may have some guarantee, remote though it may be, that Chinese Councillors represent even roughly the views of ratepayers and not those of some other body or bodies.....
>
> "By all means increase the number of Chinese Municipal employes and the amount spent on Chinese education, on Chinese hospitals, on Chinese libraries, if they are wanted, increase the number of Chinese on Sub-Committees so that they may be learning about and equipping themselves for municipal administration; but do not drive the thin edge of the wedge further than is necessary now, and do not knock another nail into your own coffin by interfering at present with the equilibrium of the Council, and with the stability of its administration and the continuity of its policy.....
>
> "If Shanghai is to live and grow and prosper it must for some long time to come, at any rate, remain a Foreign Settlement and under Foreign Control and retain its characteristics of independence and internationalism.....let us not cause those who have gone before us to turn in their graves by wantonly selling our birthright for something even less than a mess of pottage.... remember 'God helps those who help themselves.'"

While there has been much "raising of hands in holy horror" at Mr. McDonald's speech and the resulting action of the ratepayers and while all of the foreign newspapers have editorially deprecated both the speech and the ratepayers' action, we are not so sure that Mr. McDonald's address was an individual or accidental action. To be sure, a petition has been circulated and sanction obtained for a special meeting of ratepayers called for the definite purpose of "rectifying" the action of the annual meeting. But even in the face of

this evidence, we are not so sure that Mr. McDonald's appeal at the ratepayers' meeting was not a carefully thought-out plan, designedly formulated by the powers-that-be in Shanghai for the specific purpose of blocking a further increase in Chinese representation, prior to the enunciation of the Feetham scheme for revising the constitution of the Settlement. In previous issues of *The Review* attempts have been made to analyze the motive behind the employment of Judge Feetham as legal adviser to the Municipal Administration and while no official statement has been issued, all evidence points to the fact that a desperate effort is to be made to preserve the foreign control of the Settlement for a considerable number of years in the future. At the farewell dinner to Lionel Curtis of the British Institute of International Affairs, much was said about the preservation of the Settlement as a "city within a city," or words to that effect. It must not be forgotten that Judge Feetham was employed upon the recommendation of Mr. Curtis and that both Feetham and Curtis were intimately concerned with the settlement of both the South African and Irish questions—settlements which in both instances preserved foreign, or rather British control, while nominally granting autonomy to the native. We request our readers to refer back and read again the essential paragraphs from Mr. McDonald's address which are reproduced in the foregoing. The inference is plain as daylight:

DON'T UNDERMINE THE FOREIGN CONTROL OF THE SETTLEMENT PRIOR TO THE ENUNCIATION OF THE FEETHAM PLAN FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION! ADOPT A CONCILIATORY POLICY TOWARD THE CHINESE BY INCREASING THE NUMBER OF CHINESE MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES; BUILD CHINESE SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS AND LIBRARIES; INCREASE THE NUMBER OF CHINESE ON SUB-COMMITTEES; BUT DON'T INTERFERE AT PRESENT WITH THE EQUILIBRIUM OF THE COUNCIL AND WITH THE STABILITY OF ITS ADMINISTRATION; FOR SOME LONG TIME TO COME THE SETTLEMENT MUST REMAIN A FOREIGN SETTLEMENT UNDER FOREIGN CONTROL; GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES!

There is a possibility of course that there may be a quorum at the special ratepayers' meeting called for next Saturday and that the action of the annual meeting rejecting an increased Chinese representation may be reversed. Much depends upon the action of the Japanese who have a "block" of five or six hundred voters which may be manipulated in any direction the Japanese authorities desire. At the present time the Japanese are "sore" because the late Municipal Council under the chairmanship of H. E. Arnhold rejected their demand for increased police power in the Settlement. The Japanese Consul, Mr. Shigemitsu as well as other leading Japanese have expressed indignation at the action of the foreign (British) ratepayers and have indicated their intention to support the Chinese, but it is not certain that the Japanese will continue this attitude to the extent of casting their unanimous vote in favor of the proposal for increasing Chinese representation at the special meeting of ratepayers next week. There is ample opportunity for secret trading on this issue between now and the day of the special meeting and should the Japanese remain away from the special meeting it will be extremely difficult for the other foreigners to obtain a quorum. However, there is no use speculating on this point now as the facts shortly will be known!

The final point to consider is the Chinese attitude: Frankly speaking, aside from the "face" element, it doesn't make a great deal of difference whether the Chinese have three or five representatives on the Council, that is, from a broad Chinese nationalistic standpoint. With five representatives on the Council the Chinese might have an opportunity to split up the foreigners and obtain some benefits for their side, but the Council would remain foreign for all that. It will be remembered that the foreign ratepayers at the annual meeting, in addition to rejecting the proposal for increased Chinese representation, also rejected a proposal for admitting the press to the meetings of the Council. This means that the meetings of the Council will continue to be held in camera and that there will be little real publicity about the council's activities. This will effectively block any attempt on the part of a minority of Chinese or otherwise to appeal for public support against the ruling majority, because the public never will know how particular councillors voted or stood on particular questions. Also, the old rule which prohibits individual councillors from discussing Council business in public, still holds.

As the situation now stands, the foreigners by utilizing "trick" politics have defeated the Chinese on the previous program of a gradual rendition of the Settlement to *local* Chinese control. In the event the special meeting of ratepayers fails to reverse the action of the annual meeting, the Chinese may withdraw their three representatives who have sat on the Council for the past two years, although this is not certain. Largely it will depend upon the attitude of the National Government—whether it wishes to stir up a row in the backyard at this particular time when larger and more important political issues are pending. A serious blow-up at Shanghai at this time might help the radicals who are fighting the Government, or on the other hand it might suit the National Government to stir up a row or at least permit one to develop of its own accord as it might provide the Government with an opportunity to defend Chinese rights against the foreigners. The situation might turn in either direction, but at present the tendency seems to be on the side of opposition to any commotion over the Shanghai question at this particular moment. Should a serious crisis such as a general strike, refusal to pay municipal taxes, or a radical uprising develop as a result of the foreign ratepayers action, it might easily result in the entire administration of the Settlement "flopping" over to Chinese control due to direct negotiations between China and the Powers without regard to the wishes of the foreign residents. As the case stands at present the foreigners have out-manouvered the Chinese and have won a temporary victory, but whether they will benefit in the long run remains to be seen because "trick" political victories usually are not lasting and often lead to the destruction of their perpetrators!

In the heading or title to these paragraphs, we used the term, "The British Ratepayers' Predicament," and such it is, because at the last municipal election, two of the American candidates were defeated leaving only one American on the present Council. Then in Mr. McDonald's address, which resulted in the defeat of the resolution for increased Chinese membership, he ignored entirely the element of non-British interests in the Settlement and made a straight-out appeal to British voters and British interests. The reduction in American representation on the Council, plus the McDonald appeal and the resulting action of the British ratepayers makes the present situation essentially a *British predicament*. A still further element in the same direction is that the present chairman of the Council, Brig. Gen. Macnaghten, is British and while he introduced the resolution favoring increased Chinese representation, neither he nor any of the other British members of the Council made any attempt whatever to defend their own position. In view of the allegations in Mr. McDonald's address that the resolution favoring increased Chinese representation had been introduced by the Council as a result of Chinese pressure, the failure of the Council to support its own resolution left the voters under the impression that the Council really did not favor increased Chinese representation. While Americans, Germans, Japanese and other nationalities residing in Shanghai have a definite interest in this question due to its bearing on the administration of the Settlement, the real burden of the situation rests upon the British voters who were directly responsible for the action at the annual meeting. To state the case in simple terms: The British Government is, and for a considerable period, has been favorable to a policy of gradual rendition of the Settlement to Chinese control. This policy has been translated into practical terms through the granting of local Chinese representation on the Council; first, three representatives two years ago and now a promise of two additional, making five. While there has been much grumbling and counter-propaganda, local British residents generally have followed the advice of their home Government. But now the situation seems to have changed and the die-hards have reversed the previous policy. It remains to be seen whether those who favor a continuance of British policy have sufficient strength to overcome the die-hard opposition. Should they fail and in consequence precipitate another serious Sino-foreign crisis it might, conceivably result in the Powers taking matters into their own hands and settling the issue without regard to the wishes of local interests!

The Move to Establish a Provisional Government in Peiping

POLITICAL discussions between representatives of various Kuomintang and other factions in the North which have been proceeding simultaneously with the development of the Yen-Feng military movement, apparently have reached the point where a provisional government shortly may be established in Peiping. The movement toward the establishment of an opposition government in the North has been accompanied by the usual manifestations. A *Reuter* report from Peiping, dated April 19, stated that a mass-demonstration participated in by 25,000 persons was held that day, resulting in the passage of ten resolutions, the chief of which were, (1) That Wang Ching-wei (Left Wing leader) should be urged to come to Peiping; (2) That Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian Government, should be requested to take up the post of Vice-Commander of the expedition against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; (3) That the members of the Second Plenary Kuomintang Congress should control all affairs pertaining to the Party; and (4) That the foreign Powers should be requested not to make any loans to the Nanking authorities. In addition to this mass-meeting in Peiping, a *Kuo Wen* message from Peiping appearing in the *North China Star* on April 15 stated that an anti-Nanking mass-meeting held in Taiyuanfu on Sunday, April 13 had passed the following resolutions, (1) That the Third national congress of the Kuomintang which was dominated by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, should be considered illegal; (2) That Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang and Li Tsung-jen should be congratulated on their action in accepting command of the anti-Nanking army; (3) That Wang Ching wei be requested to take charge of Kuomintang party affairs; (4) That the foreign Powers should be warned against selling ammunition to the Nanking Government; (5) That Japan be warned against sending troops to Shantung province and also requested to withdraw her gunboats from Chinese waters; (6) That Shanghai Chinese bankers as well as the Chamber of Commerce be warned against making loans to Nanking.

In reference to more or less definite moves looking toward the establishment of a provisional or opposition government in the North, the *Kuo Min* (official) news agency, circulated a dispatch from Peiping which was published in Shanghai on April 22, stating that an exchange of views between the "insurgent" Kuomintang leaders and the "rebel" military leader, Yen Hsi-shan had resulted in a decision to organize a provisional committee of thirty, ten to be nominated jointly by the conservatives and radicals, ten by Gen. Yen Hsi-shan and ten by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. No party leader who participated in the Third National Kuomintang Congress in Nanking last year would be eligible for the proposed committee of thirty. In a special statement on this question which was credited to Gen. Yen, he was quoted as advising the inclusion in the provisional government at Peiping, anyone and everyone, who was opposed to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The *Kuo Min* dispatch stated that the provisional committee of thirty would carry on the insurgent Party administration in the name of the "Central Executive Committee," pending the holding of another or "legal" Third National Congress. As a final comment on the foregoing the official news agency stated that "all Government affairs in

the North will remain under the absolute control of the Shansi warlord (Yen Hsi-shan) for the time being." A later report, also by the *Kuo Min* agency, expressed the opinion that "slow progress" was being made in regard to the establishment of a provisional government in Peiping, the reason being due to the "undecided character" of the military situation, it also being stated that Gen. Yen was hestiating to give the final order for the establishment of a provisional government because of the heavy financial outlay that would be necessary.

The Invitation to Wang Ching-wei

The *Shun Pao*, (leading Chinese paper in Shanghai) in its issue of Wednesday, April 23, published a dispatch from Peiping stating that the "Delegation Corps" of various Northern factions, now functioning at Gen. Yen's headquarters at Taiyuanfu, had definitely decided to issue immediately, a joint telegram to Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing Kuomintang leader, at Hongkong, urging him to proceed to the north at once. Hsueh Tu-pei, one of Marshal Feng's assistants, who formerly occupied the post of Minister of Health in the Nanking Government, has been entrusted with the task of drafting the telegram to Wang Ching-wei. The *Shun Pao* telegram also stated that Tan Chen, a member of the "Hsishan" or Western Hills clique (extreme right) faction in the Kuomintang, had notified his friends that as all Party and political affairs in the North had been settled, that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan was planning shortly to depart for Shihkiachwang (junction point of the Peiping-Hankow and the narrow guage railway running to Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi province), appearently for the purpose of holding a conference with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who was reported to have departed from Tungkwan (fortified pass in the mountains between Honan and Shensi) for either Loyang or Chengchow in northern Honan.

Of further interest in connection with the plans to establish a provisional government in the North was a report which appeared on Wednesday, April 23 in the *Jit-Jit-Sin-Pao*, a "mosquito" paper published in Shanghai and supposedly financed by the Northern group, which stated that Gen. Yen had dispatched Chao Pay-lin, his personal representative to Hongkong to urge Wang Ching-wei to proceed to the North immediately. The paper also stated that the "preparatory" committee for the formation of provisional government in Peiping, which was composed of Chen Kung-po, Hsieh Shih, Wang Fah-ching, Chow Lu, Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang, Chao Pay-lin, Liu Chi, etc., would remain in Taiyuanfu and would not proceed to Peiping for the present.

The Military Situation

There have been two reports of military engagements, one from Hankow alleging that the Kuominchun (Feng Yu-hsiang's troops) had been defeated by the Government forces under Gen. Chang Wan in Honan province, and some 800 rifles and 4 trench mortars captured in addition to a large number of troops. The other report stated that Sun Tien-yin, another of Feng's general had been defeated at the town of Kuoyang and Mencheng in Anhwei province and had fallen back to Kaifeng, in Honan. Aside from these reports the various drives against the Government's forces in Honan and Shantung have not as yet materialized. A report from Nanking on April 20 expressed the opinion that before Feng definitely launched his drive that he would first attempt to recover undisputed control of Honan province, following which he would attempt a drive on Hankow by way of Kingtszekuan through northwestern Hupeh, while at the same time he would launch another drive eastward along the Lung-hai railway with the object of capturing Hsuchowfu, the Nanking military headquarters at the junction of the Lung-hai and Tientsin-Pukow lines. A *Reuter* report from Peiping which appeared in the *North China Star* stated that Feng had massed 30,000 troops in the vicinity of Chengchow in northern Honan and that these troops were commanded by Gen. Lu Chung-lin, who is Feng's chief-of-staff. Another report by the *Kuo Min* agency on April 22 stated that Yen Hsi-shan was expected to proceed to Shihkiachwang this week where he would establish his headquarters and then would proceed to Chengchow for a conference with Feng when the military campaign would be definitely outlined and launched. It also was stated that the Left Wing Kuomintang leaders had gone to Chengchow for the purpose of interviewing Feng upon his arrival.

Speculation About Chang Hsueh-liang

That Mukden continues to be the mecca for agents of all factions both North and South constitutes a chief source of news in all the Chinese newspapers. The *Shun Pao* on April 22 said that Yen had sent another agent to Mukden, but that "Chang had refused to see the messenger." Nanking's recent appointment of several Mukden men to positions in the National Government caused a considerable stir in the North and resulting in Yen's dispatching a telegram to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang inquiring whether this had been done with the consent of the Manchurian Government. The report in the *Shun Pao* alleged that Yen had assured the Mukden "Young Marshal" that there had been no troop movements in the North and that the organization of a provisional government in Peiping "was nothing but a rumor."

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to Hankow

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the National Government, departed definitely for Hankow on Tuesday, April 22, aboard the Chinese gunboat "*Yung Sui*." He was accompanied by several staff officers and according to report from Nanking planned to be absent from the Capital for about two weeks. The purpose of his trip was stated as being for the purpose of inspecting the Government's forces in the Hankow area and in southern Honan province.

In an address delivered at Nanking prior to his departure, Gen. Chiang said that the Government had not only completed a system of strong defense works against any invasion of the Northern rebels, but was fully confident of success. The Laohokow-Kunhsien-Yunyang region of northern Hupeh province had been cleared of Kuominchun rebel forces and with the rivalry of Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan rapidly reaching a climax, it was certain the two northern generals soon would fall out. In the meantime, said Gen. Chiang, the Government would devote itself to a strengthening of its position and would quietly watch the gradual disintegration of the rebel forces.

A *Reuter* report from Peiping on April 23 stated that Gen. Sun Tien-ying, a Northern commander had occupied Mencheng in northern Anhwei and was attempting to cut the Tientsin-Pukow railway in the vicinity of Pengpu in Anhwei province.

A Japanese *Rengo* report from Peiping on April 21 stated that Gen. Yen on April 18 had secretly ordered a general offensive and that Marshal Feng's concentration of troops at Chengchow was the direct result of this order.

A *Kuo Men* report from Peiping on April 22 stated that Gen. Yen had sent his chief secretary, Chia Ching-teh to Peiping with instructions to raise at once the sum of $4,000,000 from Peiping bankers. The report stated that there was a rumor in circulation that the Northerners had sent a wire to A. H. F. Edwardes (ex-Inspector-General of Customs who was discharged from his position by the Nationalists) to return to China from London and help the North raise money on the security of the Customs funds.

A *Reuter* dispatch from Berlin on April 22 stated that "in view of the renewal of civil war in China," the German Government had warned exporters and Shipping companies not to participate in the transport of arms and ammunition to China.

THE BANDIT AND COMMUNIST SITUATION

The *Central China Post*, British newspaper published in Hankow, in a recent editorialization on the present situation expressed the opinion that "calamity threatens," despite the fact that the Nanking authorities are expressing optimism. Continuing, the editorial declared that the normal civil war which has all along been inevitable is more serious than usual due to "the rising flood of communism in the South....to us there appears no cause for optimism whatever; on the contrary, we can see nothing ahead but trouble of the direct sort with no prospects of peace whatsoever."

The following reports pertaining to bandit and communist incidents in the interior have been reported in the

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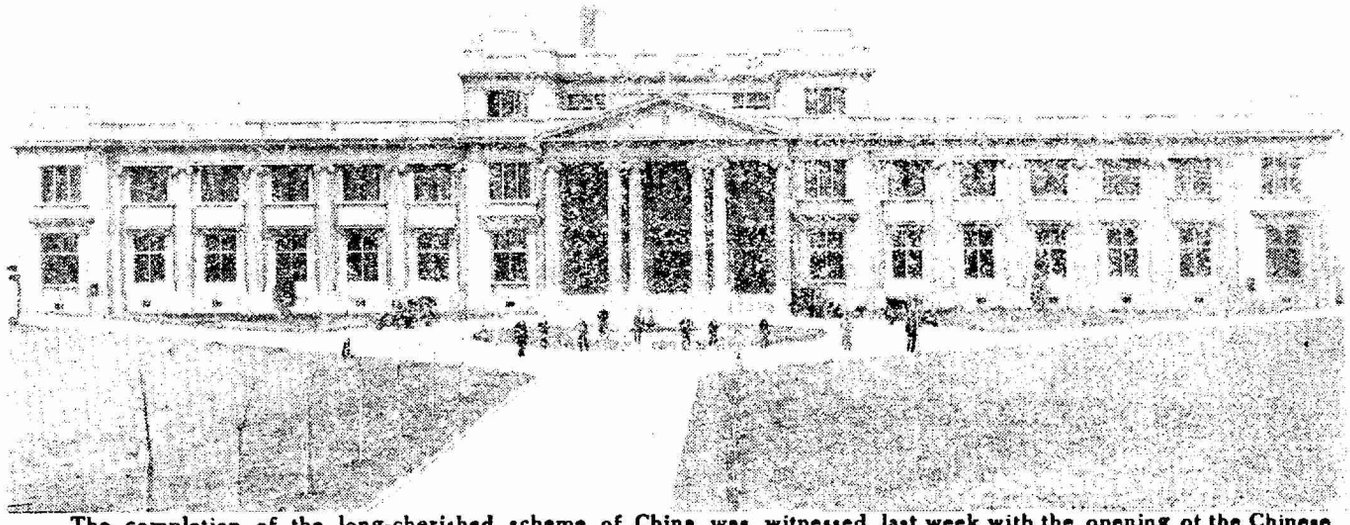


The completion of the long-cherished scheme of China was witnessed last week with the opening of the Chinese Government Central Mint on Gordon Road, just across the Chapei boundary in Shanghai. The Mint, one of the largest and most modern in the world, was opened for the inspection of representatives of the foreign and Chinese press.

Completion of the Central Government Mint—Important Step Toward Currency Reform

A CHINESE writer on financial subjects claims that China had a well organized finance department or ministry as early as the Chou Dynasty (1122 B. C.), which was "Ta Shih Dong," which term really designated the Controller-General of Agriculture. This was quite proper, however, because all of the land at that early date was imperial domain and the only important source of government revenue was the land tax, or payment from farmers. It was therefore difficult to distinguish the minister of finance from the minister of agriculture. Also it was difficult to distinguish national revenues from those of the imperial household. The emperor always looked upon national revenues as synonymous with the revenues of the imperial household. Even as late as the Manchu Dynasty, which preceded the Republic, it was not realized that proceeds from taxation should be made separate from the private income of the throne. The Manchu emperors fought against any attempt to curtail or check their control over national revenues. However, it was during the Manchu reign that a sort of ministry of finance, known as the "Hu Pu" came into being. It was divided into sections corresponding to the number of provinces, and each section in time came to have control over certain phases of the national revenue, land tax, salt, tribute grain-stores, etc.

The attempt to centralize the financial administration was not successful until the establishment of the Republic in 1911 and even then the Ministry of Finance was largely a "paper" organization from the standpoint of actual financial control, aside from the Salt and Customs administrations which were under foreign administrators. The Peking Finance Ministry exercised little or no control over the currency, due to the fact that the coining of money was monopolized by various provincial mints located at Canton, Chengtu, Chungking, Hangchow, Mukden, Nanchang, Nanking, Tientsin, Wuchang and Yunnanfu. It was to remedy this situation that plans were made in 1919-1920 to develop at Shanghai a Central Mint. According to the original plans the Shanghai Mint was to cost approximately $6,000,000 (silver) and was to be equipped on a scale to dominate the entire currency situation of the country. The mint was financed through a loan floated by a consortium of Shanghai Chinese banks, but before it could be completed and the machinery installed, adverse political conditions made it necessary to hold the plans in abeyance. The machinery which had been ordered through the American Trading Corporation, the Wah Chang Trading Corporation and the Westinghouse Electric Company, was stored in Shanghai where it remained until recently when the National Government decided to proceed with the opening of the Mint.

The designer of the Shanghai Mint was Clifford Hewitt, a native of Philadelphia who had occupied an important position with the United States Government Mint in that city. Mr. Hewitt was "loaned" by the U. S. Treasury Department to China, following his completion of an extensive Government Mint in the Philippine Islands. While there has been no official announcement from T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, or from the National Government, it is obvious that the Shanghai Mint is to be the center in China for the manufacture or coinage of money. Whether the other provincial mints are to be closed, or whether it will be possible immediately to close them, is not known, but it is undoubtedly the intention to make the new mint the center of the new

currency system, from the standpoint of currency standardization as well as mass-production. In this connection the following statement which appeared in the course of a description of the new mint which appeared in a special number of *The Review* devoted to finance and currency reform which was published on June 30, 1923 is of interest.

"One of the first acts of the Shanghai Mint will be the adoption of standards for coins. Then the coins will be minted in sufficient quantities to extend their field of circulation throughout the country. For instance, silver dollars will be minted in sufficient quantities to furnish the country with money of this denomination, and the dollars will be of a standard fineness and weight..... The same will be true as regards other coins of smaller denominations, except that the process of standardization will be slower. Even a six million dollar mint with a capacity of a half-million coins a day, cannot furnish the wherewithal to disentangle China's monetary jumble overnight. However, the program of which this mint represents a part, calls for a reaching out to other mints in China for the purpose of general reorganization. This, however, pre-supposes political reunification and centralization of the Government. The idea is that the Shanghai Mint will set the pace and establish standards which the smaller mints will be called upon to maintain. A realization of such a plan, however, is impossible so long as the other mints are under the control of local governments which are independent of the Central Government as is the case now (1930)."

DESCRIPTION OF THE MINT

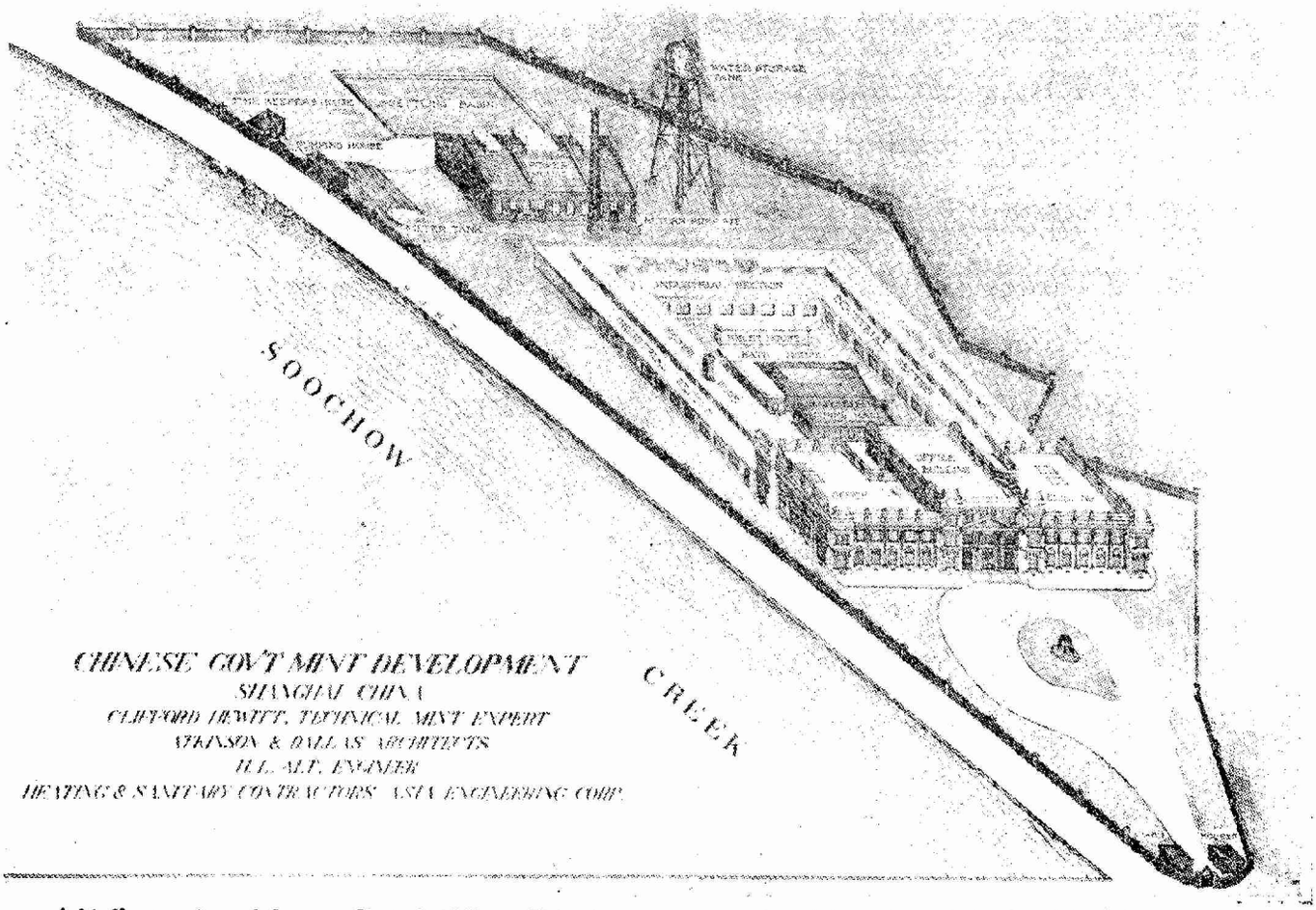
The Central Mint is situated at the end of Gordon Road on the Chapei bank of Soochow Creek. A wooden bridge, costing in the neighborhood of Tls. 20,000, was specially constructed to span the Soochow Creek to facilitate easy access to the Mint. All in all, the Mint grounds are represented by about 98 mow of land, being surrounded by a twelve foot brick boundary wall. There are two entrances to the grounds: a main entrance facing south, and a rear entrance, facing west, where coal and supplies may be brought in and workmen may pass in and out. The grounds are well laid out with spacious lawns and cement concrete roadways, lined with growing trees. In the centre of the driveway approach is a beautiful fountain.

Viewed fron the main entrance, the Administrative Building presents an imposing veiw being built entirely of reinforced concrete, three stories in height, with two story wings. Were it not for the sight of the smoke stack, belching forth smoke, and the water tank towering in the rear, little idea would be had that here, directly attached to the rear of these buildings, was the industrial section of the largest and most up-to-date mint in the world.

Entering the building one finds on the right hand side, the offices of the Director and Vice-Director, the general affairs offices and the guests' waiting room. On the left, there is the office of the Technical Mint Expert and offices for the superintendents of the various deparments. The assay room adjoins those offices and it is completely equipped in every respect with chemical apparatus and supplies, muffle furnaces and scales. A special feature of this room is the maximum amount of light permitted to enter through the skylight above and the steel windows, this light aiding the men in their weighing operations. Going up one story, one turns to the left to find more offices and a spacious room for directors' meetings. On the right is the department of accounting, located in further spacious offices. The third floor is used as the staff living quarters.

Minting Plant

Coming to the minting plant, this section is connected directly to the rear of the Administration Building. The bullion comes in and passes through a continuous chain of processes without the slightest bit of wasted motion or time, emerging from the other side of the building as finished coin. Trucks convey the bullion bars to the makeup room, where the correct proportions are mixed to make the silver alloy. The melting room, with its two long rows of gas fired furnaces, is where the melting is done. The moulds are attached to ball bearing turntables which run



A bird's eye view of the new Shanghai Mint. This picture was reproduced from the architect's original drawing and was published originally in a special number of *The Review* on June 30, 1923, which was devoted to currency and financial reform. A bridge recently has been constructed connecting the Mint with the International Settlement, the Mint being located in Chinese territory on the opposite side of Soochow Creek.

The heavy machinery used for rolling the strips of metal, and then punching out the "blanks" from which the coins are made. This machinery is all of latest type and was purchased through the American Trading Company and the Wah Chang Trading Corporation.

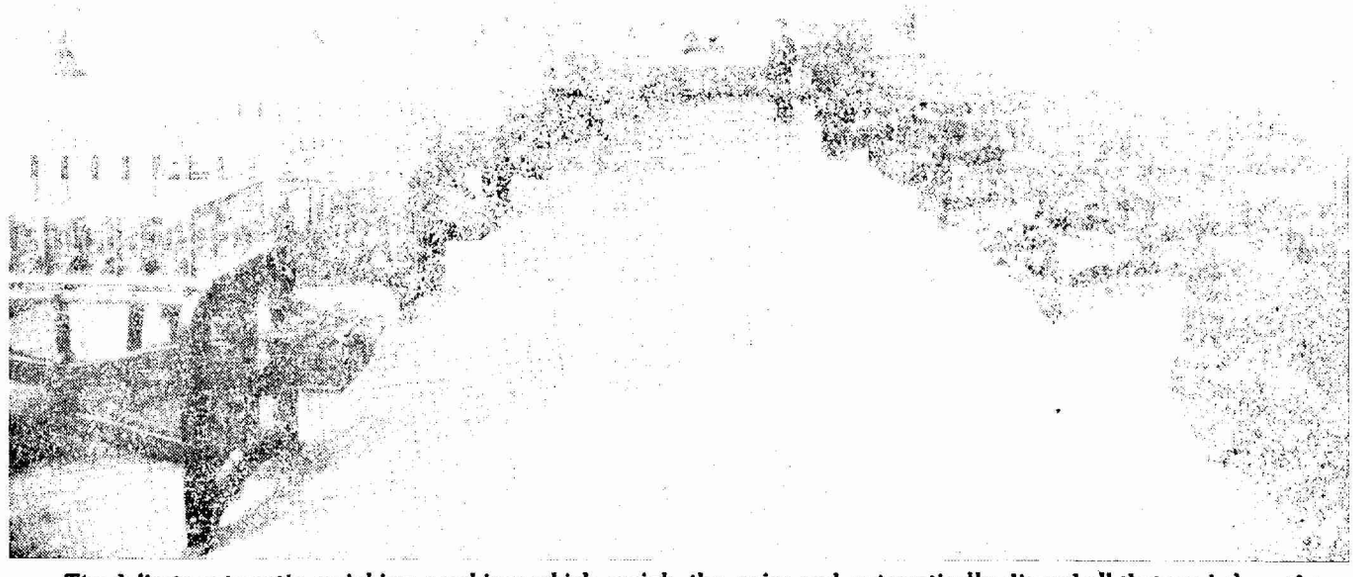
on tracks and which can be shifted from furnace to furnace for pouring. If necessary, the rough edges of the ingots are cut in shearing machines, and for filing smooth, four copper lined vise tables are provided. The silver filings fall through a hole into a copper lined drawer. Before filing, the moulded ingots are placed on racks in special cooling tubs, first in plain water, then in a 2 per cent. solution of sulphuric acid to bring back the silver lustre. Before sending the ingots to be weighed in the Ingot Weighing Room and stored in the ingot vault, each ingot as identified with a stamped number.

Economy Studied

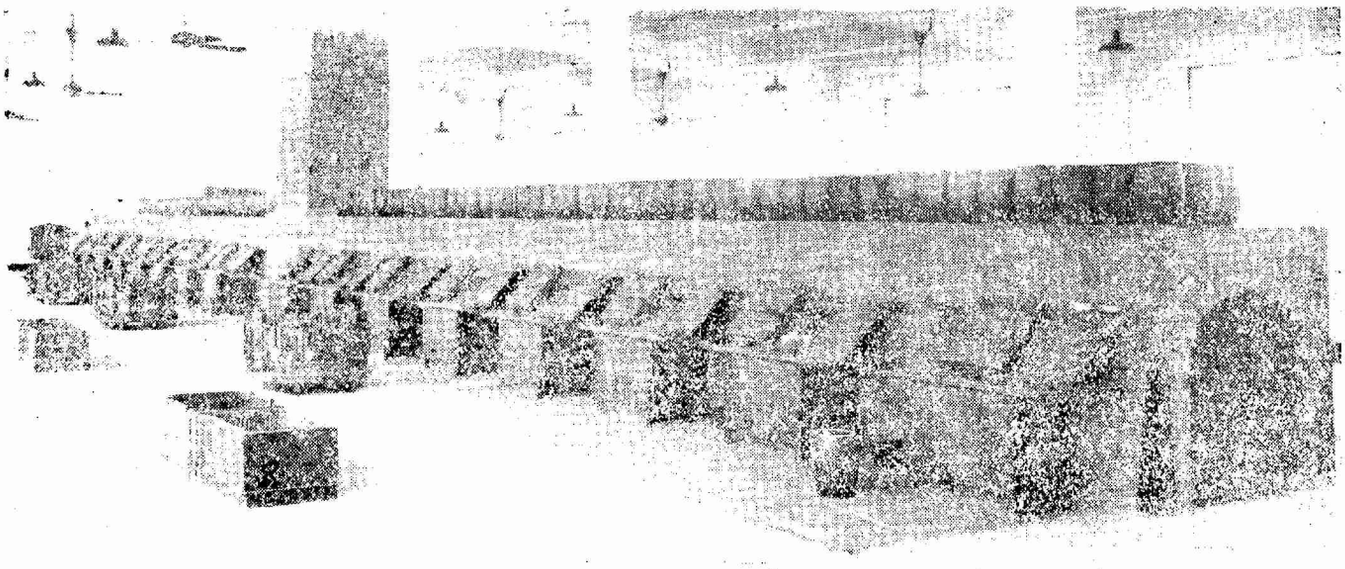
Every slightest detail that can possibly add toward economy has been provided for in this melting room. Every piece of waste cloth or paper is burned in a sweep reducer, and the silver particles are recovered from the ashes. Every drop of liquid from the water cooling tubs and the burnishing tubs is drained to a special settling tank, and from there the silver is recovered. On the floors and around the furnaces, cast iron checker plate gratings are laid. Silver particles, falling to the ground, fall into the checker plate holes and stay there, and are not carried away by the workmen's shoes. Before entering the chimney, the burned furnace gases are made to pass through a settling chamber which is staggered with brick baffles. Any silver particles being carried away in the draught are caused to strike the baffle walls and fall to the ground by their own weight. Periodically, thousands of dollars are saved by removing the checker plates and by cleaning the settling chamber to recover silver particles.

Adjoining the melting room is the crucible store-room for crucibles and other melting room equipment. Next to this is the sweep reducer room. Here the discarded crucibles are crushed to pieces in a jaw crusher, ground to an impalpable powder in a ball mill, then dried in a centrifugal steam drier in order that the silver content absorbed in the pores of the crucibles, may be recovered.

Here again is illustrated another point in which Central Mint economy is featured, allowing nothing that can yield the slightest particle of silver to escape detection.



The delicate automatic weighing machines which weigh the coins and automatically discard all that are below the standard weight. These machines were invented by Mr. Hewit, the technical expert employed by the Ministry of Finance and are driven by Westinghouse motors.



The gas-ovens where the raw metal is melted in crucibles. As these crucibles absorb a considerable amount of silver, they are later crushed by special machinery and the silver content extracted. An extra supply of crucibles are standing on top of the furnaces.

As this room is next to the melting room, the air compressors are herein located, supplying and circulating air to the various gas furnaces at about 2½ pounds pressure.

Weighing Ingots

The ingots are weighed in the ingot weighing room and then kept in a huge reinforced vault. There are three of these vaults altogether, one being attached to the makeup room for the storage of bullion, another being the ingot vault, and a third being for finished coin. Each vault has six feet of reinforced concrete floooring with eighteen inch reinforced concrete walls and ceilings. Steel shelves carry the silver stored therein, electric radiators are provided to dispel moisture and electric fans to provide good air circulation. The doors to these vaults each weigh 13 tons, are of solid steel and are fitted with time and double combination locks. For outside communication in case someone is accidently locked in after the time locks are set, telephones are installed in each vault.

The rolling room is where the next process of minting is carried out. Here there are two 14 in. by 14 in. breakdown mills and eight 10⅛ in. by 9in. smaller mills for rolling down the ingots into strips. Micrometer adjusters attached to the tool steel rolls on each mill, enable the strips to be rolled exactly to the required thicknesses of the various denomination of coins. At the end of the rolling room are six automatic strip feed punching presses where the coin blanks are punched out of the strips, at the rate of 120 per minute. These punching presses also perform the dual role of cutting machines, for a cutting device is attached whereby the punched strips are automatically cut into convenient lengths for remelting.

Cleaning Process

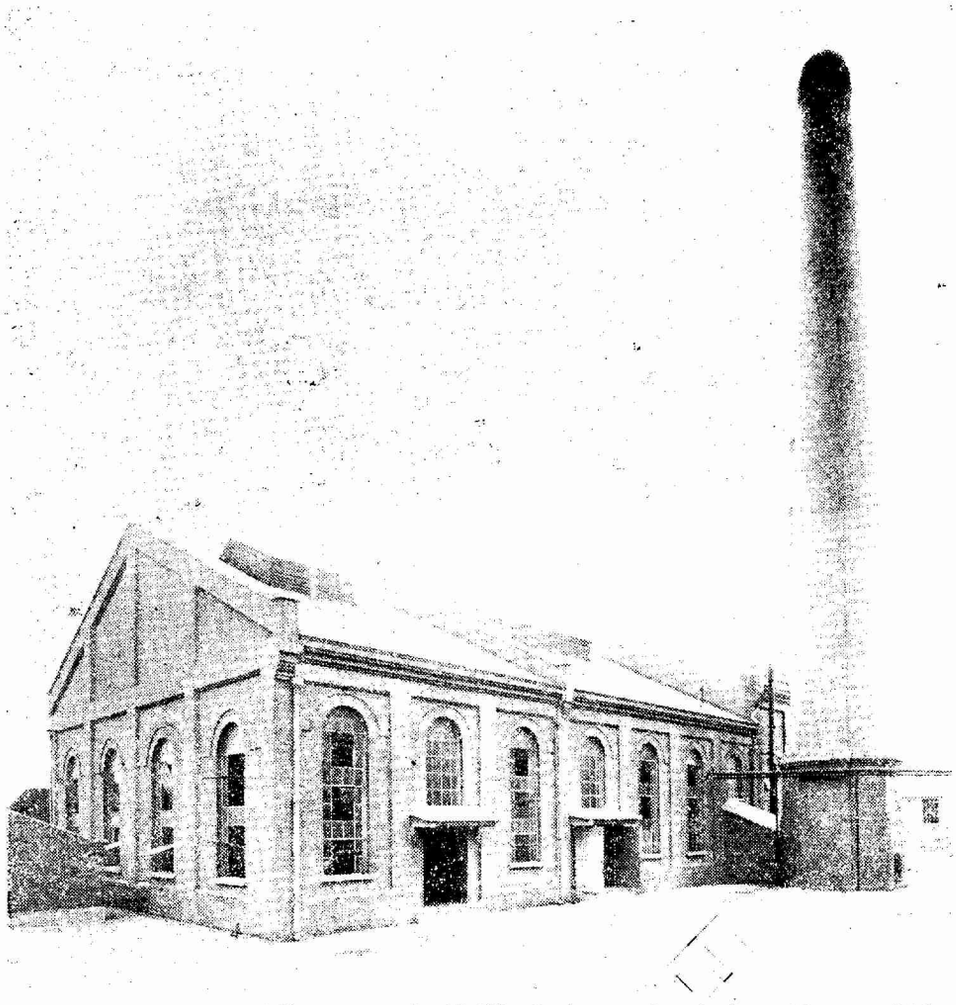
The next process takes place in the cleaning and annealing room. Here the coin blanks are annealed in three rotary annealing furnaces, following which, they are washed in automatic washing machines and then dried in centrifugal driers. The rotary annealing furnaces each have a thermostat for automatically controlling the temperature through the control of the gas supply. The annealed coins are dumped into copper collanders and burnished with a weak solution of sulphuric acid contained in lead lined tubs beneath the furnaces. An electric trolley hoist running overhead on an eyebeam, conveys the copper collanders full of annealed blanks to automatic washing machines. Plain water, mixed with steam, to bring it to a suitable temperature, is used. The machines are rotated about a vertical axis with the coin blanks inside being agitated in the water.

It may be mentioned, here, that except for the machine tool shop, which has belt drive, each and every machine Central Mint has its own individual motor drive. These motors total to a number of 130, and ranging from ⅛ H. P. on the automatic weighing machines, they vary as high as 75 H. P. on the breakdown rolling mills. The motors in the washing machines are different from the rest in that they have special graphite bearings. An oil bearing would be impractical due to the fact that the vertical axis of the motor shaft would cause the oil to leak out. The centrifugal driers consist of rotating perforated gaskets wherein the wet coins are placed and the water extracted through the perforations by centrifugal force, and by drying from air heated by passing through a steam coil.

Coining Presses

With the blanks in an annealed condition, the edges are raised in six upsetting machines. The purpose of raising the edges of the coins, is to protect the too rapid wearing of the impression struck. The coining presses are sixteen in number, nine being of the larger size for the coining of dollars, and seven being for the smaller denominations of coins. Each coining press has attached an automatic coin feeding device, and each one is designed to strike a

The New Chinese Government Central Mint at Shanghai is a Good Example of Careful Engineering and Quality Equipment.
Westinghouse Supplied The Electrical Equipment.
Westinghouse
52-401



The power house fully equipped with Westinghouse electrical machinery, which generates power as well as gas for the Mint. The power-equipment of the plant is entirely self-contained, it only being necessary to purchase coal from the outside.

again, a labor and time saving device is at hand, enabling five or six hundred coins to be counted in two or three seconds by the mere shake of a counting board.

The mint is complete in every detail. It generates its own power, possessing a battery of four Casey and Hedges water tube boilers of 155 H. P. each, a small 50 K. W. Westinghouse turbine for lighting purposes, two 350 K. W. Westinghouse geared steam turbines and an eight inch artesian well supplying water to a 60,000 gallon water tower tank. The two larger turbines run condensing. To the rear of the power plant is a reinforced concrete spray pond, 175 in. by 50 in. by 8 in., for cooling condenser water. As an emergency, in case the supply of water from the well fails, there is an intake from the Soochow Creek leading to the pond, with working and spare centrifugal pumps to supply the necessary head. The water tower tank is one of the best in the country to-day, being designed and built by the Chicago Bridge Company, erected upon excellent piling foundations and being high enough to supply water at 60 pounds pressure to any part of the mint. The gas for the melting room and other furnaces is generated from three Smith Gas Producer units.

Machine Shop

The machine shop is fully equipped with Pratt and Whitney and Browne and Sharpe machine tools, and is complete in every detail with lathes, drill presses, roll grinders, milling machines, planer, pipe threading machines,

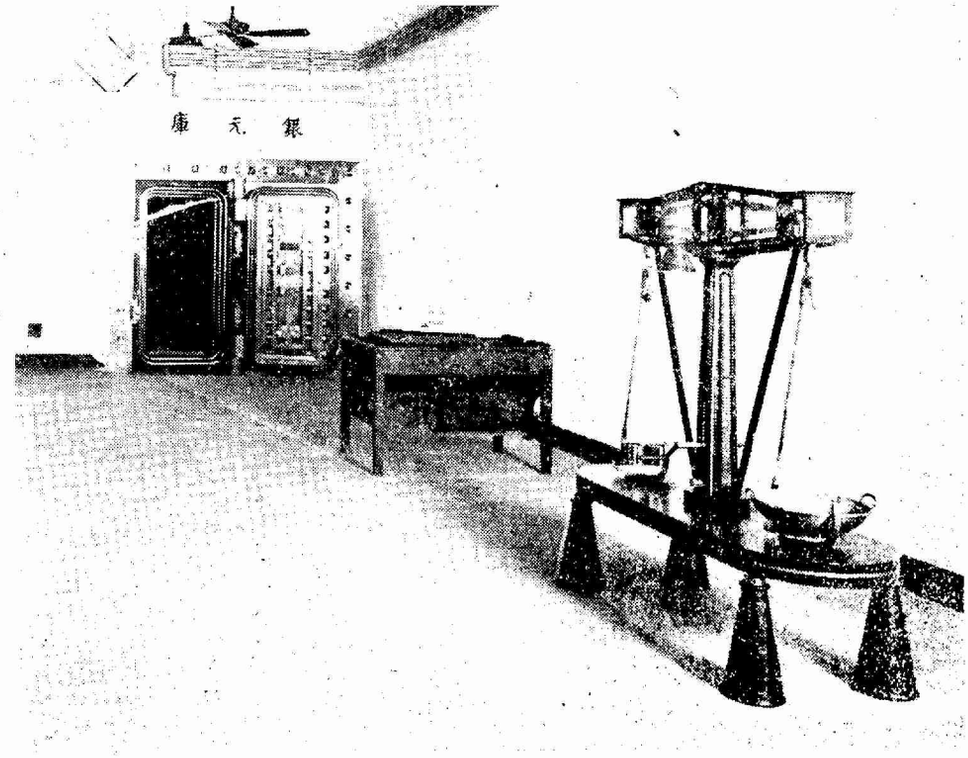
(Continued on page 346)

blow of 150 tons pressure, producing a coin of such high relief that it is difficult to counterfeit it. Located in the centre of the coining room are four coin reviewing machines. Here the finished coins pass slowly in an endless conveyor belt under a strong lamp and under the eye of a reviewer. These machines are so arranged that the coins are automatically flopped over, thus subjecting both sides of the coins for inspection.

As a final checkup, the coins are now weighed in the automatic weighing room. Here there are twelve machines that are so sensitive and accurate that they are capable of detecting the weight of a pencil mark made on a coin. These machines are absolutely automatic in their operation, are enclosed in glass cases to protect from possible error through human hands, and unerringly separate the illegal weight coins from the standard. Mr. Hewitt, the Technical Mint Expert, besides having to his credit the design of much other minting machinery, personally designed these automatic weighing machines.

Counting the Coins

Before being boxed and shipped to the banks, the coins are sent to the counting room. Here



These scales are so delicate that they allegedly will register the weight of the writing on a visiting card or a pencil mark on a coin. The picture also shows the 20-ton combination lock door to the storage vaults.

What is Going on in the North?

BY EDWARD BING-SHUEY LEE

I AM writing this article at the request of the *China Weekly Review*, to give a bird's eye view of the political and military situation in the North embodying my impressions which were gained on the spot.

To begin with, we must review events from the time when Yen Hsi-shan's acceptance of the post of Vice Commander-in-Chief of the National Army, Navy and Air forces was heralded all over the country as the beginning of the ceasing of hostilities. Without warning, this spirit of complacency was suddenly disturbed by moves on the part of Yen Hsi-shan which were taken to mean that he had decided to challenge the authority of the National Government. The whole nation was kept in suspense with the latest turn of events, but on March 5 Yen Hsi-shan surprised observers by broadcasting his intention to go abroad together with Feng Yu-hsiang.

> "I have always been passionately devoted to the cause of peace. I cannot bear to tell my countrymen the numerous difficulties which I have experienced during the past few years.....I and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang are going abroad so as to fulfill our original desires."

This peaceful overture on the part of Yen was not to be taken at its full face value, for it was only an ingenious move to secure more time to strengthen his hold upon the North. It was quite evident that the proposed trip abroad was very far from his mind when he ordered all organs under the control of the Central Government to be taken over. The Peiping telegraph and telephone administrations were seized by the Shansi authorities on the evening of March 17, when the greater part of the staff members of the two organs had left. On the following morning troops attached to the 125th Shansi brigade swooped down upon the Peiping headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the National land, naval and aerial forces. The Tieh Shih Tze Hutung where General Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters was located, was closed to traffic when the raid was conducted, and the ammunition and rifles found on the premises were promptly seized. The Military Supply College at Mei Cha Hutung was also the object of a surprise visit by the Shansi troops. At the same time, Shansi troops and police walked into the premises of the *Hua Pei Je Pe*, the official Chinese organ of the Central Kuomintang, and ordered the members of the staff to cease work and leave at once, thus indefinitely suspending the publication of this journal. In view of the crisis which had been reached, the *Central News Agency* voluntarily suspended issuing news bulletins to the various newspapers in Peiping. The Shansi authorities were determined to make a thorough sweep of the whole situation, for they ousted and arrested members of the Peiping district Kuomintang and installed supporters of the Left Wing.

A Provisional Government in Peiping

On top of all this comes Yen Hsi-shan's startling move to instal a Provisional Government in the former northern capital in direct opposition to the National Government. This Provisional Government is to be composed of representatives of the Left Wing or the Extreme Radicals, the Western Hills faction or the Extreme Conservative, and the Northern military factions. Each of these three factions were to nominate seven members with the object of forming a new Central Executive Committee which is to exercise supreme power through another smaller committee called the Secretariat.

The prime movers of this movement against the Central Government are, of course, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, who are supposed to have buried their differences in a common cause. In spite of the fact that Yen and Feng are alleged to have signed a "blood brotherhood" whereby they agreed to remain allies for a period of twenty years, it is necessary to analyze the real feelings of these two men towards each other in order to truly evaluate whether this alleged pact will stand the test of time. Critics point out that when Feng Yu-hsiang was incited to revolt against the Central Government, Yen Hsi-shan had been offering aid to Feng and at the same time professing allegiance to the National Government. This probably accounts for Yen's silence during the disturbances and his constant refusal to see the accredited representative of the Central Government when the latter called upon him at his stronghold in Taiyuan. The real relations between Feng and Yen are still shrouded in mystery, for Yen had promised to aid Feng, yet the latter was kept under surveillance in a little village near Taiyuan. The situation was further complicated by the fact that Feng Yu-hsiang had given an interview to a number of foreign correspondents declaring that he was not under detention. But if he was not detained, why had he not come out actively into the field when his troops were pitted against those of the Central Government? The detention and release of Feng and the announcement to go abroad with the so-called "Christian general" seems puzzling even to the political observer, but a ray of light may be thrown on the subject if one can see that it was a well-thought out scheme on the part of Yen Hsi-shan to take over the troops of Feng Yu-hsiang, a step which is calculated to enhance the prestige of the Shansi general considerably. Another question which comes to the front is that as things stand at present, General Yen Hsi-shan is Commander-in Chief of the northern combination, while Feng has been appointed Vice-Commander under Yen. Those who have closely observed the movement of the military leaders for the past few years and know something of their differences in characteristics and ambitions cannot help but wonder how long the *status quo* can be maintained between the Shansi general and the head of the Kuominchun.

Another element which must be taken into account is that the Left Wing radical elements are now supposedly working hand in hand with the extreme conservative group. An interesting parallel may be drawn to the days before the Northern Expedition during the year 1926 when the Communists as well as Right Wing members of the Kuomintang joined hands at Canton to push their way northward, but as soon as the goal was reached, the inevitable split occurred between the Left and Right Wings. To-day the Left Wing radicals, the disgruntled politicians who lost their jobs since the government was moved to Nanking, and militarists of the old school of thought, have one common aim,—and that is to overthrow the present government at Nanking. But should they succeed, what will happen? This provides considerable food for thought, especially when notorious militarists such as Chang Tsung-chang, Chi Hsieh-yuan and Wu Pei-fu are brought into the Shansi-Kuomintang fold.

A Singular Combination

Whether this singular combination will succeed or not is still another question. The deciding factors are finance, equipment and resources, as well as the number of troops. In neither of these factors can the Shansi-Kuominchun combination surpass the Central Government. It is true that by placing his own men in various stragetic positions Yen is able to collect considerable revenue from the railways, municipalities and districts under his control, but the comparatively small territory where he holds sway does not produce sufficient revenue to cope with the financial resources of the National Government. Yen has the further disadvantage of contending with the tremendous financial resources of Shanghai which is within arm's reach of Nanking. During all these years Shansi has had a trying time to accumulate any surplus within the province and anything which goes out of the Shansi treasury is carefully scrutinized. To retain himself as Commander-in-Chief of the anti-government forces, Yen Hsi-shan must find means to pay large sums of money to Feng Yu-hsiang and other politicians who are at present throwing in their lot with the Shansi general. Can he satisfy them all? That is a problem which Yen Hsi-shan must face.

We now have the spectacle of a strange combination of personages and elements whose aims and purposes vary like the colors of a rainbow. How well they can work together only time will tell.

Public opinion must not be overlooked, for the Chinese people are beginning to take a keener interest in the public affairs of the country. It can be said without bias that the people of the north who are unaffected by party prejudices do not approve of the wholesale exclusion of representatives of the Central Government from Peiping and Tientsin, many of whom have been selected for their technical knowledge. Yen's appointments were purely of a political character, for to appoint laymen to take charge of, for instance, the telephone and telegraph bureaux cannot but produce the effect of arousing the apprehensions of the people of the north. His strict censorship of mail, telegrams and telephone messages has produced so much inconvenience to the public at large that it is a wonder how he can proclaim that the policy of his Provisional Government is to look after the welfare of the people.

China's Policy of Unrestricted Sovereignty

BY JAMES T. SHOTWELL

(Professor of History, Columbia University; Director, Division of Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Reprinted from Current History for March, 1930)

FOR SOME unknown reason, or lack of reason, lawyers have seemingly taken a perverse delight in erecting barriers of language against any widespread popular interest in many of their most important problems. In no other field have technicalities played so damaging a role as in international law. The dealings of nations with each other are first of all clothed in what Lord Salisbury used to call the "technical jargon" of diplomacy; and then the contracts in which they bind themselves to do this or that are cased in language which the ordinary student can hardly follow. Even the great treaties are generally of this kind, such as that of Locarno, which binds the European powers to policies of peace in a document which one must read backward or forward many times in order to understand what it is all about. The general treaty of arbitration between the United States and the South American States, drawn up a year ago in Washington, which, if adopted, will be one of the milestones of American history, is cast in language so involved as to leave even the specialist somewhat puzzled. The popular success of the anti-war pact of Paris, the Kellogg-Briand pact, as it is commonly called, is largely due to the fact that it avoided both the diplomatic and the legal jargon and stated the principles which it embodied in simple phrases.

It is a term of this kind which stands out in the problem of China's relations to the outside world. China demands the abolition of "extraterritoriality." The word itself is a particularly barbarous and difficult one, difficult even to pronounce, so that the British writers and speakers who refer to it have begun to shorten it to the still less intelligible form, "extrality." The mere use of the term puts China at a disadvantage. It is not only unclear in itself, that is, the word does not explain itself to those who have not studied the problem beforehand, but it is even misleading in its inference. For it does not refer to any territorial claims of other nations in China, but to methods of law courts and matters of police. The confusion is still more intensified by the fact that some of the powers involved, particularly Great Britain, France and Japan, have territorial concessions in China to which this word might seem at first glance to refer. The United States has no such territorial concession; nevertheless, it is deeply involved in the question of extraterritoriality. So confused is the situation that even the Chinese seem at times to use the term in a general way to include the whole range of foreign privileges in China.

A Definition of the Problem

And yet, after all, the problem of extraterritoriality can be stated very simply. When foreigners settled in China—at least citizens of the nations concerned—they obtained from China the right to remain under the legal system of their own country, represented there by their consuls or other officials appointed to look after their rights. In legal matters they were still treated as though they were residents of their home country, carrying with them the protection of their own laws. Now, if we view this privilege from the standpoint of China, it is as though these residents were living outside the territory of China while physically resident there. This is just what the term "extraterritoriality" means. The prefix "extra" is used in its old Latin meaning of "outside." The foreigners remain legally outside China. They do not need to be living in a concession to have this right, but simply have the right to apply to their consul for the protection of Western law. This is the regime under which American citizens have lived in China; theoretically it means that they have never left home, so far as the protection of the law is concerned.

Now, the Chinese have long protested against this state of affairs. Even before the Nationalist movement, in the Imperial regime, the privileges exercised under these arrangements by foreigners on Chinese soil were protested against and endured with dislike by public-spirited Chinese. It was a protest which the growth of the Nationalist movement was bound to intensify. The new Republic of China, in proportion as it overthrew enemies at home, became increasingly conscious of the intruding stranger, with his domineering ways. The unification of the country was not complete so long as the extraterritorial regime lasted. Finally, in 1929, the Chinese Government lost patience with the delays of the other powers in working out a solution, and gave notice that from Jan. 1, 1930, it would refuse to recognize extraterritoriality in China any longer.

Unfortunately the foreign powers enjoying this right, while admitting the principle of an ultimate abolition, did not agree that the time had yet come for relinquishing it. The United States, and Great Britain as well, repeated once more the statement that they had often made in the past, that they were ready to give up the privilege under conditions which would guarantee a fair and proper treatment of their citizens in China, but insisted that these conditions did not yet exist. Unable to bring the other powers to its point of view, the Chinese Government then announced that it was going ahead on its own account, and even if the foreign nations refused to act, it would not recognize their rights of extraterritoriality after Jan. 1, 1930. For a while it looked as though there might be a serious crisis at the opening of the year, but fortunately the British Foreign Office came forward with a happy suggestion which was readily accepted by the Chinese. It stated that Great Britain accepted the date set by China as marking the theoretical end of extraterritoriality, but that instead of involving any immediate practical change, both countries should regard themselves as entering upon a provisional period of study and experiment to find the proper substitute for the extraterritorial courts which were in theory abolished. During this provisional period the courts would continue to function and everything would go on just as it had been.

Chinese Becoming Impatient

The crisis was avoided—or postponed; but the problem remains unsolved, and is pressing for settlement. The situation is one that calls for the most careful handling, for it is filled with gravest possibilities. It should not be thought that because we have faced the immediate crisis without serious consequences the period of provisional arrangement can be extended indefinitely. China expects us to mean what we say when we state that we are ready to work out the problem with it and seriously set to work to rid the Chinese of what it regards as an irksome condition. Undue delay will be interpreted in only one way. There will be something more than mere impatience unless we take action soon. Already last Summer Chinese who had been most friendly to the United States were beginning to ask if our protestations of good-will to those who are building the new China were not after all a mere expression of national hyprocrisy, thus echoing the charge which has been made against us by European critics. They stated that China was already tired of good-will messages that were not followed up by action, and gave warning that Chinese public opinion might very readily turn all the more against America because of its disillusionment with reference to us. It is clear that we should do soon what we must in any case do later on; but unfortunately there is still division of opinion concerning not only the time when final action should be taken, but the provisions necessary for safeguarding life and property when extraterritoriality is abolished. The merchant of Shanghai has a right to be heard as well as the nationalist Chinese. Only by a fair hearing can we expect to enlist the ultimate support of both parties to any proposal for settlement.

First of all let us see if we can get the Chinese point of view. This is not easy. It is not to be gained by simply acquiescing in a sentimental way to anything and everything that may be advanced by individual Chinese speaking or writing for the Western World. It is a point of view that is colored by all Chinese history, not only by the history of the last half century during which the problem of extraterritoriality has existed. The attitude of the Chinese people toward the outside world is involved in it, and that attitude is determined by all the centuries that lie behind the European advent. There is a proud consciousness of superiority over foreigners equally shar-

ed by all classes of Chinese. The coolie laborers in northern France never cease to regard the French as a barbarian people. The very name the country bore and still bears in the Chinese language marked it as the centre of the world. It was the "Middle Kingdom." beyond whose frontiers, as around a centre, the indiscriminate world might revolve; until the advent of the modern West no one thought of questioning this claim of imperial supremacy over other peoples. The princes of Asia brought tribute from beyond that frontier, where the Great Wall symbolized the might and prestige of the ruler of the Forbidden City. The Altar of Heaven, where the Emperor interceded for a quarter of the human race, was held to be the very central spot of all the world. Today the solitary visitor brushes aside the weeds from between the marble steps that lead to that desolate altar, trying in vain to recall the vanished splendor of the past.

"Chinese Inherent Greatness"

Although even the Chinese share this sense of strangeness now, for they are the most realistic of peoples, nevertheless the passing of the imperial regime has not destroyed their sense of Chinese inherent greatness. The political revolution did not dislodge a fundamental continuity in China's social structure and in the attitudes toward foreigners. It is not from mere inertia that it holds to its traditional ways, but because those ways have existed so many centuries as to impress themselves on the minds of men as though they were the only ways that normal men should act. The isolation of China was largely due to its unique geographical position, but its self-centred complacency was the result of a history equally unique.

It is only when one keeps in mind this deeply rooted pride of race that one can fully realize the extent of the humiliation imposed upon the Chinese people by the foreigners, whose claims were exacted and maintained by force. British battleships sweeping the junks of China from their path guarded the ports, while foreign merchants built their warehouses and set up their banks. The establishment of extraterritoriality has been from first to last, so far as the Chinese are concerned, the symbol of a surrender. It is a political fact, an affront to the national pride of the proudest of nations. The memory of an affront is cherished longer and more distinctly by the injured party than by the one committing it.

But if the people of China were ever inclined to forget the injuries of the past they were not allowed to do so by the foreign powers. Not only were battleships maintained along the seaports where concessions were seized and held under foreign ownership, but gunboats carrying foreign flags patrolled the stretches of the Yangtse River for over a thousand miles inland. The diplomatic quarter in Peking was like an encampment of conquerors protected by troops constantly visible to the population of the city. That these measures were necessary for the protection of foreigners in China was all too clearly shown at the time of the Boxer Rebellion. But the fact remains that, viewed from the standpoint of the Chinese, the advent of the foreigner was cast in terms of conquest. True, the conquerors did not overrun the country as might have been the case if they had broken the landward defenses of the Great Wall; they merely penetrated in the trading settlements and at the capital. Compared with the vast area of China the contact seemed slight after all. But although they touch the life of China only here and there, the Chinese know from bitter experience that the foreigners have behind them the might of Western civilization and that the countries which insisted upon these privileges have in the past talked now and again of the parition of China, a process of which the establishment of these settlements seemed to be the first stage.

All Factions Want Abolition

Extraterritoriality therefore remains in the political consciousness of China as a reminder of the time when it was menaced by European political penetration. It bears the mark of the invasion of Chinese sovereignty. In view of the way in which it came about and of certain chapters of political history since, no one can blame China for putting the accent on this political aspect of the problem.

Nationalist China, cherishing as it does a political mission, regards the whole issue of extraterritoriality from the political angle. It insists upon the elimination of the symbol of conquest; it demands the recognition of Chinese sovereignty on all the soil of China. The final establishment of a unified republic recognizing a single government from Manchuria to Canton was bound to carry with it the further demand that the authority of that government should be recognized like that of any other government throughout the length and breadth of the land and by all resident therein. There are many factions within the republic, but there is only one opinion concerning this matter of extraterritoriality. All parties are agreed upon it, conservative and reactionary hardly less than those of the extreme left. Between these extremes stands the present government at Nanking which has definitely set a time limit for the Western powers to act. Already that time limit has passed, for, as already stated, the year 1930 begins a new era without a trace of the humiliation of a forced acceptance of institutions of foreign sovereignty on Chinese soil.

For China the problem is therefore a political one, a question of honor and respect among nations, and the elimination of a constant reminder of inferiority. For the foreigners, those protected by extraterritorial rights, the question arises in an entirely different setting. Their concern is with the protection of life and property and the guarantee of due process of law. They insist that the courts and the police, to which they shall have recourse, should deal with their affairs in terms applicable to the business world which they have left behind them in their own countries. Thus, while China emphasizes the political aspect of the problem, the foreigners in China and the governments behind them have in mind an entirely different problem.

For the Western powers the day of possible conquest in China has gone forever. No one thinks of it; no one dreams of it. If their governments interfere in the affairs of China at the present time, it is solely to protect their interests there against disorder or organized attack. Outwardly, however, the two actions look much the same; a battleship in the Yangtse to protect the foreigner is very much like a battleship used in an invasion. The Chinese, therefore, naturally have certain reservations when the foreigners protest that the forces which they maintain in China are solely to assure the easy working of the present system. In recent years, the suspicion has tended to concentrate against a single foreign nation, Japan. But unless the other powers find the way to meet the present demands of the Chinese Government within a reasonable time, the unanimity of opinion in China that the day of foreign privilege is over may bring against British and Americans the same hostility with which the Japanese are viewed.

The protestations which all the powers have made against any interpretation of their extraterritorial claims in China as indicating a present desire to lessen Chinese sovereignty are sincere protestations. There is no longer any thought of conquest in the mind of any power that deals with China. This would seem to be self-evident, yet it needs to be repeated because the memory of the past clouds the whole issue in the minds of the Chinese.

Practical Questions of Justice

The only concern of any foreign government in dealing with the problem is a concern to protect law and order and business relationships and to safeguard rights that have been acquired in the past by their citizens in dealings with the Chinese. These juristic demands of the foreign powers are not maintained in any spirit hostile to the new Republic of China. Great Britain and the United States, both of which still place conditions before giving up their extraterritorial claims, have, on the other hand, repeatedly stated their political sympathy with the aspirations of a republican and a united China, and these protestations are a true reflex of the public opinion of both countries. Nevertheless, they refuse to yield their citizens in China to the procedure of purely Chinese courts or to surrender without conditions the rights and privileges under which their business affairs have been built up in those localities where extraterritorial conditions have prevailed. This refusal to surrender has nothing to do with the imperialism of the past. It is based upon practical questions of individual justice and rights, not upon political grounds. It has to do with the protection of property and person, with the dealings of private citizens and with facts that lie within the realm of private, not of public, law.

A glance back into the history of the question through the twentieth century will show, so far as Great Britain

and the United States are concerned, that the Chinese on the one hand, and British and Americans on the other, have been thinking of two different things.

Both Great Britain and the United States have definitely stated that it is the juristic aspect of the problem which alone prevents their acceptance of the demand of China that they surrender extraterritorial rights. Great Britain still rests its case substantially on the terms set forth by it on Sept. 5, 1902, when it stated that it would give up extraterritoriality "when the state of Chinese laws and the arrangement for their administration warrants us in so doing." The United States on Oct. 8, 1903, concluded a similar treaty in substantially the same terms and still rests its case on the same conditions. The conditions, it will be noted, are two—in the first place, there must be a modern system of laws; and, in the second place, there must be satisfactory administration of justice.

These treaties were made the basis of action by the Washington conference of 1922, when it called into existence an international commission to study the question of Chinese extraterritoriality and to recommend specific proposals for a juristic reform in China, upon the completion of which the powers would relinquish their extraterritoriality claims. The terms of reference of this commission show clearly the preoccupation of the Western powers. It was to "inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China, and into the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China, with a view to reporting to the governments of the several powers above-named their findings of fact in regard to those matters, and their recommendations as to such means as they may find suitable to improve the existing conditions of the administration of justice in China, and to assist and further the efforts of the Chinese Government to effect such legislation and judicial reforms as would warrant the several powers in relinquishing either progressively or otherwise, their respective rights of extraterritoriality."

The work of this commission was unfortunately interfered with by political disorders in China. The civil wars of the period of revolution were not yet over, and the commission was therefore obliged to bring its labors to a close under conditions which did not promise practical fulfillment of its recommendations. Nevertheless, its report, issued in Peking on Sept. 15, 1926, is the one detailed authoritative statement of the case of the powers. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to note the recommendations of this commission as furnishing a program for the juristic reform which the powers had consistently and repeatedly stated to be their single concern in the maintenance of extraterritoriality. These recommendations may be summarized as follows:

What the Powers Stipulate

The powers should give up extraterritoriality in China upon two conditions. In the first place, China should modernize its whole legal system, establishing suitable codes, extending a system of modern courts and modern prisons, and provide adequate financial support for the whole establishment. In the second place, the China judiciary should be protected against unwarranted interference by the executive or other branches of the government, whether civil or military. If these conditions could be carried out, the foreign powers should relinquish their special privileges. Pending abolition, however, special arrangements should be made for mixed courts, in which foreign lawyers would have the right to appear. But they should be brought more and more into accord with the organization and procedure of the modern Chinese judiciary system, and it was laid down that as a general rule the mixed cases should be tried in the modern Chinese courts without the presence of a foreign assessor to watch proceedings. While, therefore, the commission laid lown a large program of reform before the powers should relinquish their extraterritorial guarantees, it nevertheless pointed clearly to the path of relinquishment. The powers would renounce their claims when there was a system of modern law for China and the assurance that it would be applied in a modern way.

Of the dual program imposed upon China as a condition of relinquishment of extraterritoriality, the preparation of a system of laws was begun immediately after the British and American Governments had laid down their conditions in 1902 and 1903. By the time the republic was established, in 1911, a good deal of work had been done in the preparation of various codes, such as the criminal code and the code of civil and criminal procedure. The preparation of commercial and civil codes, however, throughout succeeding years and even through the disorders of civil war, the work of the jurists continued, until finally, in the year 1929, the Chinese Government felt justified in announcing that the task of codifying Chinese law in modern terms would be completed by the end of the year. Book I of the code was declared in force on Oct. 10, 1929, and the remaining sections by the end of the year.

There is, therefore, a code of written law borrowed, for the most part, from foreign sources in the absence of native material and, therefore, in theory at least, more applicable to the Europeans in China than to the Chinese themselves. Having honestly and seriously set about meeting what it regarded as the chief condition laid down by the powers, China has asked that now they make good their part of the bargain, accept this law and allow China to apply it to all residents of China. But the answer made by Great Britain and the United States has been that the preparation of the code fulfills only one of the two conditions laid down by the treaty agreement. Great Britain and the United States had offered to surrender their extraterritorial rights "when the state of Chinese laws and the arrangement for their administration" warranted them in doing so. Now the reform which China has carried through operates only with reference to the "state of the laws," but does not cover the "arrangement for their administration."

China's Disappointment

China's disappointment at this reply was expressed with the utmost frankness both in formal diplomatic notes and in the writings of its publicists. The first impulse and a most natural one, at least on the part of private Chinese citizens, was to doubt the good faith of Great Britain and the United States and to cast about for some means for asserting the rights which they have established according to the very terms laid down by the Western powers. The reference to Turkey in the diplomatic notes is one that is commonly heard in China in unofficial circles, and indicates a new and somewhat disquieting way of thinking on the part of the leaders of Chinese opinion whose disappointment is at the same time disillusionment. For Turkey took matters in its own hands, denounced the rights of foreigners and went ahead as far as possible to establish its full sovereignty over all in Turkey. The powers yielded before its vigorous initiative; and not only China but all Asia has held this defiance of Turkey to the European powers as indicating a better way to rid themselves of subserviency to the West than by peaceful negotiation.

While the impatience of China is easily understood, nevertheless the foreign powers cannot be charged with having receded from their promises in insisting, as they do, upon adequate provision for the administration of justice, as well as for the codification of the laws. This matter of administration is, after all, more important than the possession of a code. The mere assurance of codes by China, however excellent they may be, does not constitute a full and satisfactory fulfillment of the conditions laid down by the British and the American Governments. The law must be administered as well as found.

We therefore still have what seems an absolute impasse. On the one hand, China insists upon the relinquishment of foreign guarantees in the administration of justice. On the other hand, the foreigners insist that the administration, even if it be in Chinese hands, must be safeguarded from government interference and not be overrun by militarism or the civil authorities. The foreigners feel that it is not enough to set up a judiciary system, for it may be turned from its purposes by the Chinese authorities themselves and, if they have lost their extraterritoriality, they would have no redress. But the Chinese, on their part, have reached the point where they can no longer admit delay. This is the crisis which confronts China and the outside world at the opening of 1930.

In spite of the apparent confusion and the extent of the problem, reaching as it does through such vast fields of past history and present political interests, the heart of the matter is rather a simple, if difficult, proposition. It reduces itself to the following terms: How can foreigners make sure of the protection of their rights of life

(Continued on page 341)

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

52-407

London Exchange Firm Urges American Investments

(Manchester Guardian, March 26)

A circular issued by Oswald T. Falk, head of the firm of Buckmaster and Moore, of 52, Bishopsgate and the Stock Exchange, London, privately to the firm's clients is headed "A note on investment policy," and is as follows:

"This is a very brief statement of opinion coupled with a suggested investment policy for those who agree with that opinion. In order to secure brevity the statement is intentionally over-dogmatic, and naturally I do not advocate an attempt to make forecasts which will hold good for ten or twenty years. On the contrary I consider that at all times the mind of the investor should be extremely elastic, open to new ideas, alive to the changing scene, ready to scrap old faiths and obsolete criteria.

"1. I believe that the industrial prosperity of England is much more than tem porarily depressed and that we are some way down the road of a long decline, at the end of which we shall find our relative industrial position entirely different from what it was in the nineteenth century. At the time of the Industrial Revolution at the end of the eighteenth century we had readily accessible the raw materials which were the basis of that revolution and with the help of this, other advantages.

"We obtained an immense lead in the world's industrial development. Other countries have now developed the requisite raw materials, trained labor, purchased or constructed the requisite machinery, and proteoted their growing industries by high tariff walls. Many of our industries are equipped wiih antiquated plant and we suffer from a high wage level, small industrial units, and bad management.

"Schemes of rationalisation, wage reduction, re-equipment, or Protection might reduce our disadvantages and moderate the pace of our decline, but I think it is quite unreasonable to expect that we shall regain our leadership. Our future financial position is another matter which depends upon other factors besides our industrial prosperity, and not least upon the action of our investors whose policy is the subject-matter of this memo. If we invest well we may maintain our financial prosperity in spite of the decline of our home industries.

"On the basis of this view I would sell the shares of almost all British industrial companies operating at home, particularly the shares of the rubber industries. Prosperity depends upon growth.

"The Pace Will Be Hot."

"2. I believe that the economic, political, and climatic advantages of the United States and Canada during the next few decades will be so overwhelmingly great that these countries offer the most attractive field for investment. There is room for immense expansion and desire for it. Wealth is the main objective, the pace will be hot, and the profit high. On the basis of this view I would invest a very large proportion of any fund in American and Canadian securities.

"3. I think the rate of interest in America and Canada will be low, just as the rate in England was low in the nineteenth century, in spite of our rapid development and our heavy foreign lending. The margin between incomes and prime wants in America to-day is probably quite unparalleled in the world's history. The difficulty will be one of absorbing savings, not one of attracting them by high money rates.

"But I also believe that the American and Canadian preference for equities will last and that the stock market crash of last year has done little or nothing to modify it. Therefore I believe that the low rate of interest will find expression in high prices for common stocks rather than in high prices for bonds. On the basis of this view I would buy American and Canadian common stocks rather than fixed charges.

"4. I believe that the American dislike of bonds will be particularly strong in the case of foreign bonds, and I see no hope for a revival of the foreign bond market in New York during the next few years. A bad foreign bond market in New York will tend to lower interest rates in America and raise interest rates in the rest of the world. It will cause a great strain on many of the foreign exchanges, and will very likely drive some countries off the gold standard and others into default. I think a long list of defaults on Government bonds within the next few years is highly probable. On the basis of this view I would sell the Government and other bonds of almost all the financially weaker countries of the world.

Falling Prices and the Dollar

"5. I think the fall in commodity prices is likely to continue. On the basis of this view I would be inclined to avoid commodity shares, though admitting readily to any list many exceptions.

"6. I think it is quite wrong to believe that the currency chaos of the last ten years will now be replaced by a long period of calm stability similar to that of the nineteenth century. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that during that period the currencies of the world were largely supported by the overwhelming financial strength of England. There is no guarantee that America will take Ergland's place—she is more isolated politically and far less dependent on foreign trade. On the basis of this view I would invest a large part of any fund in the strongest currency in the world, the American Jollar."

"Indignation in City Quarters."

When Mr. Falk's attention was called by a reporter last night to a newspaper comment to the effect that the circular had aroused indignation in City quarters, he said: "I cannot comment on that. I am precluded from doing so by the rules of the Stock Exchange Committee."

Although the circular is signed by Mr. Falk it is headed "Buckmaster and Moore," alongside of which is the following list of members of the firm:—O. T. Falk, C.B.E., W. S. Buckmaster, C. Armytage Moore, Sir Maurice Bonham Carter, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., R. N. M. Murray, J. R. Ralli, A. J. Beamish, Ian Macpherson.

Mr. Falk is chairman of an investment trust and a director of several other companies. He was educated at Rugby and at Balliol College, Oxford. He was one of the Treasury delegates to the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919.

First Foreign Woman Lawyer Licensed for Chinese Court Practice

Miss Flora Rosemberg, French woman lawyer in Shanghai, was last week granted a license to practise in the Kiangsu High Court and the Shanghai Special Provisional Court. Miss Rosembergs' certificate was No. 11, all those previouely issued being to male members of the Shanghai foreign bar.

Miss Flora Rosemberg

Miss Rosemberg is a graduate of the University of Rennes, France, and was admitted to the bar in France and registeredin 192 0 at the Appeal Court of Rennes, France. Miss Rosemberg was admitted to the practice of law beforethe French Mixed Court and the International Mixed Court in Shanghai in 1921, being the first and only woman lawyer to receive this distinction. Two years later, Miss Soume Tcheng, a Chinese woman lawyer, also a graduate of French law schools, was registered, but Miss Rosemberg remains the only foreign woman lawyer in Shanghai. She established her office here in 1921 and since that time has practised in all of the local Consular courts in addition to the Chinese courts. Her license to practise in the recently reorganized Chinese courts was granted on April 11 by the Ministry of Justice of the National Government.

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NANKING ROAD

A. A. U. Become Managers for Six More Insurance Companies

The American Asiatic Underwriters announce that they have been appointed general managers in the Orient for six additional insurance companies, thus materially increasing the facilities of the local office.

Five of the new companies are American and one is French. They are: l'Oceanide Cie. Francaise d'Assurances et de Reassurances, Paris; Hanover Fire Insurance Co., of New York; Lincoln Fire Insurance Co., of New York; Stuyvesant Insurance Co., of New York; American Home Fire Assurance Co., of New York; and the American Constitution Fire Assurance Co., of New York. The American Asiatic Underwriters now manage the affairs in the Orient of 27 insurance companies.

The China Child Welfare and the State of Connecticut

According to a report by the *United Press* from Hartford, Connecticut, dated April 19, which appeared in the Shanghai newspapers on April 22, the Connecticut State Welfare Board has refused to renew a license for the China Child Welfare to solicit funds in that state. The ground for the action, according to the report, was understood to be the fact that up to the present time, only a small part of the money collected had been sent to China. As a result the officials of the China Child Welfare were informed that they no longer could solicit funds in the state of Connecticut.

The foregoing report attracted considerable attention in Shanghai due to the visit here as well as in Nanking of Mrs. John Allan Dougherty for several weeks last fall and winter. Mrs. Dougherty held numerous conferences with officials of the National Government, including General and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek and extensive plans were outlined for the development of an orphanage for Chinese children in Nanking to be operated in conjunction with an orphanage for children of deceased war veterans which already is in operation in Nanking under the supervision of Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Various committees were formed in Shanghai and Nanking for the purpose of supervising funds remitted to China by the China Child Welfare, Inc., which maintains offices in New York. Andrew Wu of 20 Museum Road is secretary of the Shanghai office. Mrs. Dougherty, who is well known in Washington and New York, brought letters of introduction from prominent persons in the United States to Chinese and Americans in both Shanghai and Nanking. An article referring to Mrs. Dougherty's work appeared in *The Review*.

1929 was Record Year in Foreign Trade of the Philippines

Official figures compiled by the insular authorities of the Philippine Islands show that the year 1929 established a new record in the amount of total foreign trade for the islands, according to the Manila *Daily Bulletin*. The figures show that in 1929 the Philippines foreign trade amounted to pesos 621,000,000 as compared with pesos 579,422,000 in 1928. Most of this was with the United States.

The report showed that the balance of trade during the year was in favor of the Philippines by approximately pesos 34,000,000. The import trade rose from pesos 269,300,000 in 1928 to about pesos 275,000,000 while the export trade moved upward from pesos 310,100,000 to about pesos 316,000,000 The year was remarkable in three respects.

First, there was a tremendous increase in the amount of trade in luxuries—automobiles and accessories, cotton and silk goods, etc., showing an improved standard of living. Second a substantial increase in rice importation, believed to be due to the fact that the low price of the staple encouraged people to buy and use rice instead of corn or other grain substitutes. This was true notwithstanding the fact that the production for the year showed a substantial increase. Third, in the principal products of the country constituting its principal industries there was an increase in production representing pesos 18,000,000.

Appraisal of Organic Law and Its Working

BY HAN LIH WU (杭立武)

THERE has curiously been too little comment on or discussion of the Organic Law of the National Government of China, though it was promulgated as early as October, 1928, one and a half years ago. Among the reasons for the silence one may mention two. Firstly, there are people who took the 'legality', so to speak, of the Organic Law for granted, the presumption being that it was strictly based on the teachings of Dr. Sun. Secondly, there are people who would not care to criticize and evaluate it, thinking that by doing so, they might incur inconvenience. Leaving the question of the merit of the Law apart, I may say that the first type of people is to be congratulated upon their easy credulity, and the second has been unnecessarily careful. For even in semi-official organs of the Kuomintang, such as the *New Life Monthly*, one finds now and then excellent criticisms of the Law in question.

First of all, a resume of its essential features is not out of place. Claiming itself to be based on the principles of Dr. Sun's 'Constitution of Five Powers', the Law authorizes into being the National Government. The National Government, it says (article 11), shall conduct national affairs through the State Council. The State Council shall be composed of the State Councilors of the National Government, their number shall be from twelve to sixteen (article 6). Besides, there shall be a President of the National Government (article 6) who shall be the Chairman of the State Council (article 11). So much we may regard as the definition of the National Government itself. Then, with regard to its composition, the Law says that "the National Government shall be composed of the following five Yuan; the Executive Yuan, the Legislative Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the Examination Yuan, and the Control Yuan (article 5). The Presidents and vice-Presidents of the five Yuan shall be appointed from among the State Councillors of the National Government (article 7). In case the Yuan do not agree, the Law provides that "all matters which can not be settled between two or more of the Yuan shall be referred to the State Council for decision." As can readily be seen, such is not the order in which the Law was arranged. But its essential features may thus be re-arranged, for the sake of clarity, into these two parts: one defining the National Government proper, the other dealing with the five Yuan that together constitute the National Government.

As it claims itself to be based on the principles of the 'Constitution of Five Powers', it is necessary for us now to proceed to an examination of Dr. Sun's prescriptions. In his Chien Kuo Ta Kang, it is stated that in the Period of Tutelage, there shall be a President who, as head of the Executive Yuan, shall direct the whole work of the government, whose chief aim is to be the training of the people for self-government. When the Constitutional Period arrives, then the five Yuan shall be completed, and a National People's Convention shall be convened to decide upon the Constitution.

A Deviation from Principles

It is evident, then, that the Organic Law in force deviates from the principles laid down in the Chien Kuo Ta Kang in two important particulars. In the first place, the Chien Kuo Ta Kang prescribes that the President of the National Government shall be the president of the Executive Yuan, and that there is no National Government as such apart from its five Yuan, while the Organic Law authorizes a National Government that is above the five Yuan and a President that is above the Yuan Presidents. In the second place, the Chien Kuo Ta Kang says that the five Yuan shall be completed at the time of the beginning of the Constitutional Period, while the Organic Law inaugurates the five Yuan at once in the early period of Tutelage.

On the whole, however, we think that the deviations are justified. They are justified purely on the ground of expediency. In the first place, since the future Constitution would in any case be a Five Power Constitution, it is rather pertinent, as the preamble of the Law says, "to construct a framework for the Constitution of Five Powers with a view to developing the ability of the people to exercise political power." Or as Dr. Wang Chung Hwei says more clearly, "This is a system found nowhere else in the world, and if the principle is not put into practice during the Tutelage Period, the people will not know what to do when the Constitutional Period arrives." In the second place, since the National Government is explicitly a party government, and until the Constitutional Period all political power will find its source in the Party, it is rather much better to have a President free from the care of a particular Yuan and supervising the work of the Government as a whole.

But, based on the principles of the Constitution of Five Powers it may be, and however expedient it is, the Organic Law does not envisage a real Five Power system. At best, it is a system of one power with five departments. That power is vested in the centralized National Government, and the five departments are the present Five Yuan. The Kuomintang, of course, does not pretend that this Law is the inauguration of the Five Power system. In the nature of the case, a system of five independent powers it can not be, so long as all political power eminates from the Party. This, I think, is clearly recognized by such eminent Party leaders as Hu Han-ming, who, as President of the Legislative Yuan, appoints its members instead of making them elective, for it is simply futile to make any pretension of its being anything other than a Legislative Yuan of the Kuomintang.

We have said that the National Government is a system of one power with five departments, and we have also said that all political power eminates from the Party, how then, is the power transferred to the Government by the Party? The working process of the National Government is not, as it should not be, contained in the Organic Law. Hence in extra-legal terms, the Party has a Central Executive Committee which is elected by the National Conventions of the Party. But as it is rather a large body unsuited to daily administrative work, it in turn nominates a Standing Committee whose work is chiefly confined to Party affairs. Besides, it nominates a Central Political Council which has its function chiefly in deciding upon political matters, such as the promulgation of laws, including the Organic Law, and the nomination of the principal personnel of the National Government. Thus we may say the said Council is the connecting link between the Party and the Government. That is, the Government is responsible to the Party through the media of the Political Council.

Responsible Government

Thus viewed, and from the experience of the last year and a half, we may conclude that, after all, the system of the National Government is not far removed from the responsible form of government that is practiced in France and England. We may view the whole National Government as a magnified Executive. The Executive is responsible to the legislature which in our case at present is the Party Convention represented by the Central Executive Committee which is represented by the Central Political Council. Should the present system be carried to the Constitutional Period, then the legislature would be the People's Convention. But, of course, that would be a gross misrepresentation of Dr. Sun's Five Power System, which we hope will be faithfully put into effect by the time of the Constitutional Period. Meanwhile, as the National Government stands, it is not, we think, a totally new and unwarranted preliminary experiment, for the same principles underlying the responsible form of government are all incorporated therein.

U. S. Consulate and Court to Occupy Kalee Hotel Premises

Negotiations are said to be practically completed for the United States Consulate-General to take over the Kalee Hotel premises as temporary quarters while the new consular buildings are being erected on the present site of the consulate on Whangpoo Road. Plans are being made to occupy the temporary quarters about August 1.

The contract for leasing the hotel have already been approved by the State Department. The building will house the consular offices and United States Court for China as well as serving as quarters for consular and court officials. Considerable remodelling will be done before the Kalee is in condition to be taken over. An entire new sanitary system will be installed, hardwood floors will be laid down and steam heat will be put in throughout the building. The cost for the work is estimated at Tls. 50,000.

Although the lease has not yet been formally signed it is expected that it will run for approximately two years from August 1 or until the new consulate is ready for occupation. As soon as the present consular buildings are vacated, demolition will be started and it is expected that work on the new building will get under way early next year.

China's Interest in the Complications Between Tibet and Nepal

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長慈

Tibet, from early times had been a tributary state of China. Even as early as the Shang Dynasty (1766-1154 B.C.) history tells us that Tibetans had once come to China and paid tribute to the Chinese emperor. During the Yuan and Ming dynasties, Tibet was also a tributary state to China, but the government in power had to send millions of dollars yearly to Tibet in order to induce the Tibetans not to make trouble with China—not to speak of exercising any power over their country. The Chinese began to exercise the sovereign power in Tibet in the Manchu Dynasty. Emperor Kungsi started the campaign, while Emperor Chientung completed it.

Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang, Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Bureau of the National Government. Gen. Ma is a native of Kansu province and is a Mohammedan and has held prominent positions in China's Northwestern Territories, hence is familiar with Mongolian and Tibetan questions. Recently he was appointed chairman of the Anhwei provincial government, but has not yet assumed his new post.

At present, we hear much of the "Nepalese Invasion of Tibet". The Tibetan representatives in the Capital have petitioned the National Government to send 30,000 soldiers into Tibet to be stationed as follows: 10,000 each in Kirong and Nyanam; 3,000 each in Saka and Chungka; and 5,000 in Tingji on the border of Sikkim, to stop the invaders and to protect the Chinese frontiers.

In order to understand the situation in its true perspective, some knowledge of the British attempts to annex Tibet will necessary.

British Attempts to Annex Tibet

The British attempts to take Tibet from China cover a long period. In the year 1772, a group of people in Bhutan attacked Kuch Behar in Bengal in India. The Lama in a letter to Warren Hastings, the then Governor-General of India, advised the latter not to make any trouble with the people in Bhutan. Hastings did try to settle the dispute, but he settled the case in favor of the people in Bhutan, so as to give them a chance to make trouble with the Tibetans.

In 1774, special commissioner Bogel was despatched into Tibet seeking for the development of trade between Bengal and Tibet. But the underlying motive was to persuade the Lama to conclude a treaty with the British. The British further advised the Tibetans jointly to block the invasion of the Nepalese. But owing to the opposition of the Chinese Comissioner residing in Tibet and the sudden change of attitude of the Nepalese to friendliness with the Tibetans, who promised the latter to combine effeorts to get rid of the British influence, made the Bogel Mission a total failure. But according to the report of Bogel, by that time the Lama had already received representatives from Russia.

Despite the failure, Warren Hastings's ambition to annex Tibet by no means died out. In 1780, he again appointed Bogel to Tibet. In 1782 he appointed Captain Samuel Turner as representative to Tibet. But again owing to the opposition of the Chinese Commissioner residing in Tibet, none of them succeeded in their mission.

In 1792 the Nepalese made the first invasion into Tibet. The Chinese Government therefore immediately despatched troops into Tibet. The result was that not only did Nepal became a tributary state of China, but also the Tibetans and Nepalese resumed their former friendly relations.

In 1810, Lord Minto, Governor of India, again appointed Manning to Tibet, who was accompanied by a Chinese. But owing to the opposition of the Chinese Commissioner residing in Tibet he returned to India in 1812.

Remove the Obstacles First!

The British knew quite well the obstacles to the British annexation of Tibet. In order to remove these obstacles, the British had first to subdue all the small states bordering on Tibet, such as Bhutan and Nepal, under British control. So if one wants to study the British invasion of Tibet, one has first to study the British invasion and annexation of Nepal and other small states.

Nepal, about 700 miles in length and 130 miles in width, was full of warlike people. In 1814 the British sent troops to invade the Nepalese territory, but they were repulsed by 12,000 Nepalese soldiers. The bloody war continued in 1815 and 1816. At last the Nepalese were defeated. In 1816 the treaty of Sagauli was concluded, allowing the British to reside in the capital of Nepal, and further ceding Tarai in the southern part of Nepal, Kumaon and Gashwal in the west and Simla to the British, as places of summer resort for the Indians. Since then, Nepal has remained a semi-independent country or a protectorate of the British. The British influence was able to reach Tibet and the central part of Asia as the direct result of the Nepalese conquest!

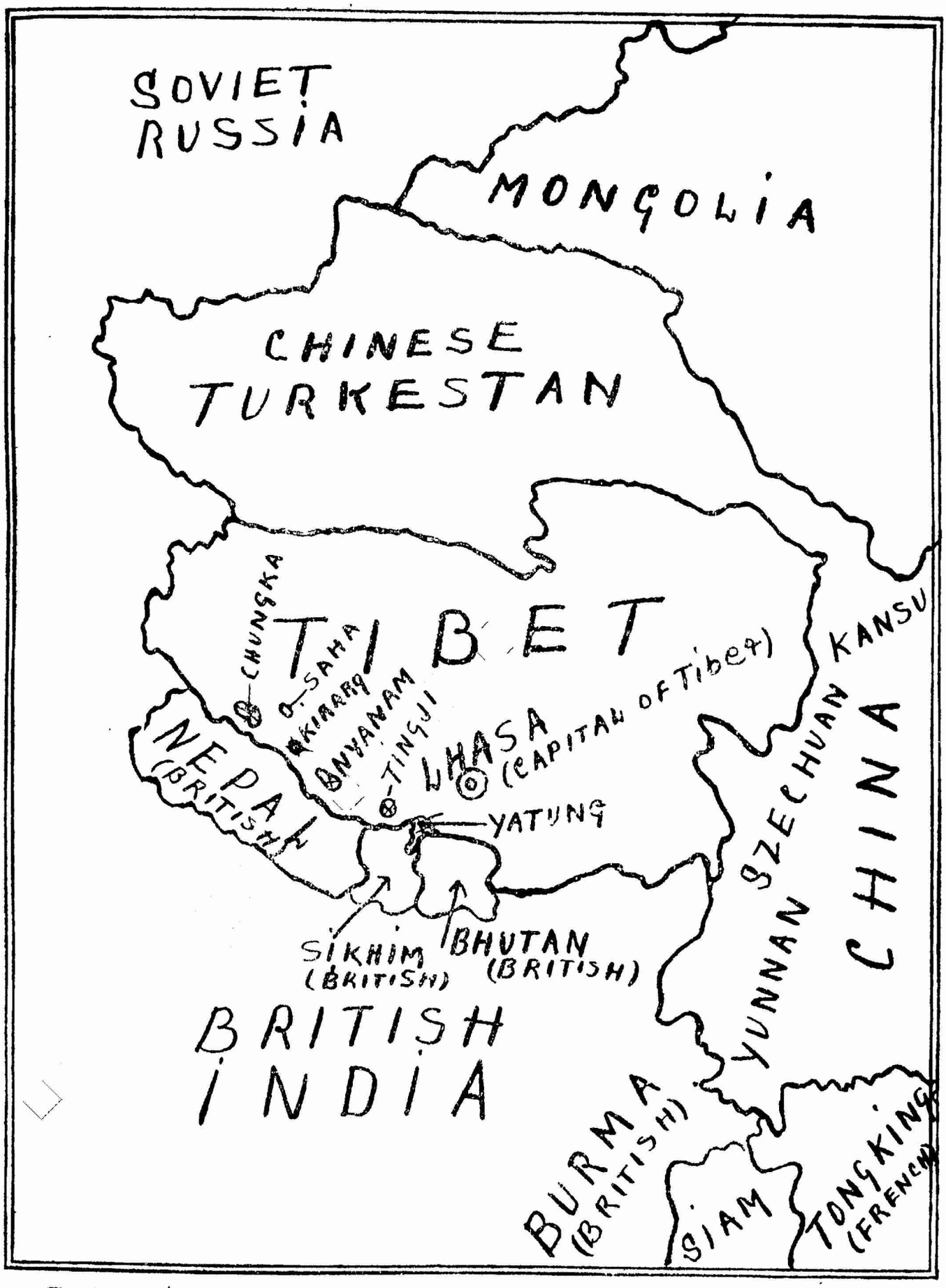
In 1826 the British despatched troops to Bengal and after annexing Assam and Duras, they came into contact with the Bhutanese. In 1865 on the plea of inflicting punishment for Ashley Eden, the British invaded Bhutan and actually incorporated it into the British Empire.

The only path for the British to enter Tibet was by way of the "Chunbi valley" so the subjugation of Sikkim, (錫金), was the first step to be taken. There were three steps to annex Sikkim: The first was to make contact with the people in Sikkim; the second was to enter into treaty relations with them. By the treaty which was concluded the government in Sikkim had to suppress all the anti-British elements; had to submit to the decision of the British authority in case of dispute between Bhutan and any neighboring states; had to raise no objection when the British troops passed the territory of Bhutan; had to refrain from ceding any territory to others. When the British actually annexed Sikkim, China was at war and was defeated by the joint attack of France and Britain, so she had no time to take up this frontier problem, and it was not possible for Tibet to oppose the British alone.

Direct Contact with Tibet

Having subdued the Nepalese, Bhutanese and Sikkimese, the British were now in direct contact with the Tibetans. In 1873, taking advantage of the fact that China was exhausted by the Taiping Rebellion, the British demanded to open commercial relations with the Tibetans. In 1876, a road was constructed connecting Sikkim and the boundary of Tibet. In the same year the Chefoo Convention took place, when the British demanded the right to send a special commission from Peking to Tibet, the Chinese

Some Tibetan horsemen. The Tibetans charge that the Nepalese troops now invading Tibet are armed with rifles which were imported through British India.



The above is a rough sketch map showing the general location of the area affected by the clash between the Tibetans and the Nepalese, referred to in the accompanying article by Mr. Meng and also referred to editorially in this week's issue of *The Review*.

The formal inauguration of the Committee on Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs of the National Government at Nanking. This picture was taken on Jan. 2, 1930, and included Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, head of the Shansi Government, who was appointed chairman of the Committee.

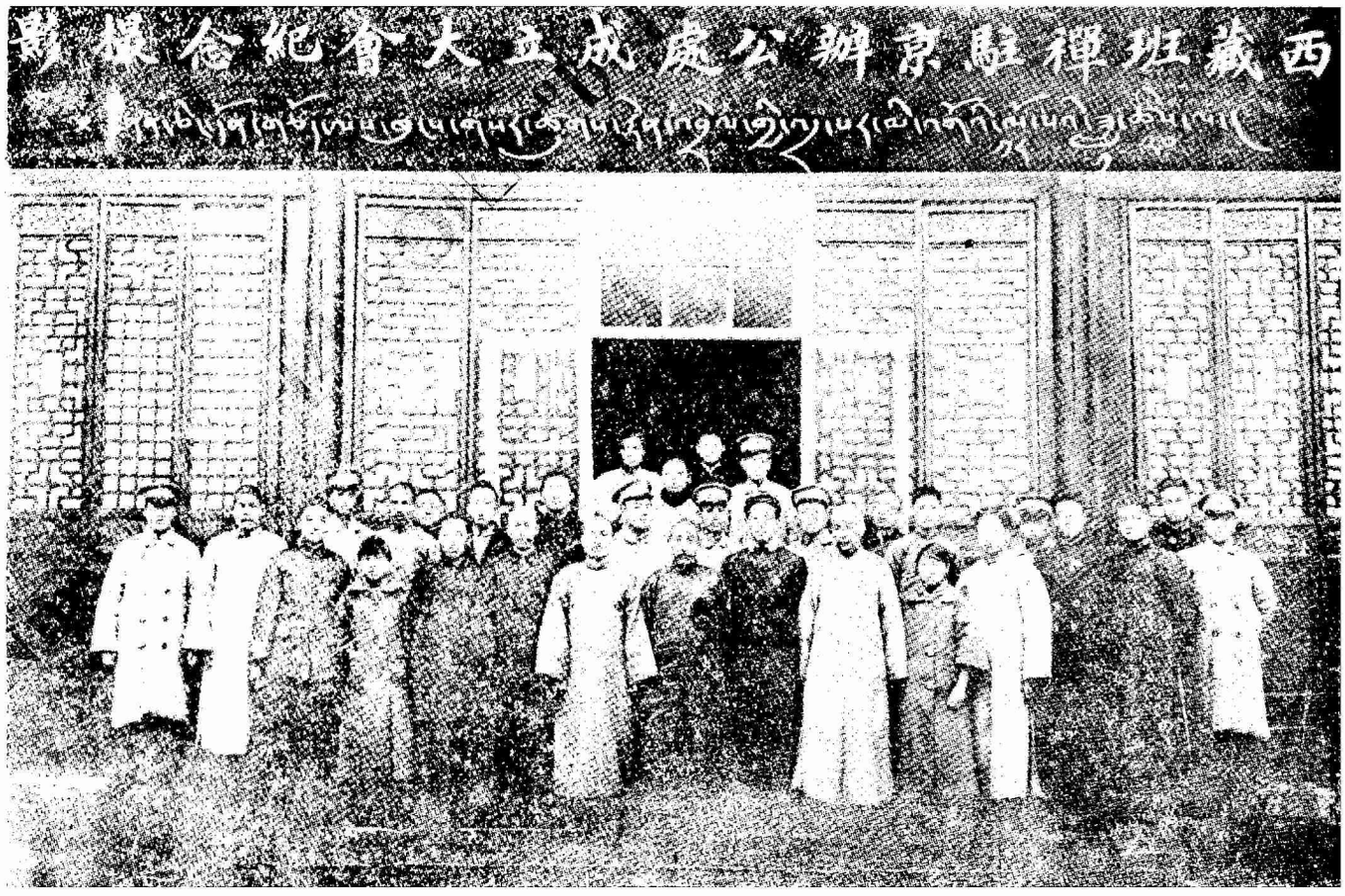
officials having to give due protection. In 1886, the British annexed Burma. In 1887, the British demanded to despatch a commission into Tibet through Yunnan.

But by that time, the Tibetans were still exercising certain power in Sikkim. But the British claimed it as their protectorate free from Tibetan control. The dispute resulted in a despatch of British troops into Tibet. From the British account, in 1886 the British protested to the Manchu throne, but after one year, as there was no reply, the British took action. In 1887 the British delivered a letter to the Lama allowing the Tibetans to evacuate from Sikkim before the middle of March of the following year. But the letter was returned without any reply. On March 20, 1888, British troops occupied Lingtu and Goatong. In 1890 the Sino-British conference on the Tibetan problem was opened and a treaty was signed in the capital of India, by which China recognized the British protectorate over Sikkim. By the treaty of 1893, aside from certain trade regulations, Yatung, an entrance to Tibet, was formally opened as a commercial port for the British traders.

From 1894 to 1899, numerous disputes between China and Britain over Tibetan affairs occurred. At one time when the sense of humiliation reached the culminating point, the Tibetans removed the boundary stones. From the time of Hastings to 1895, the Indian Government exerted efforts to extend its territorial expansion into Tibet, but the processes employed were rather hidden, as the British desired to avoid the jealous eyes of the other powers.

The Anglo-Russian Struggle For Tibet

In 1895 Lord Curzon became Governor of India. Tibetan affairs assumed a more serious aspect, as the new governor took vigorous steps to annex Tibet. Since the defeat by Japan, China's weaknesses were glaringly shown



The formal opening of the Panchan Lama's office in Nanking on September 1, 1928. The Panchan Lama is now in Mukden where an impressive military review was held in his honor a few months ago by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang.

to the whole world. As a result of the defeat China's prestige in Tibet was entirely lost. However when the news that China had reached some secret understanding with Russia when Li Hung-chang was sent to attend the Coraonation ceremony in St. Petersburg, became known, it really dismayed the British, for they feared that the Russian influence might come down to Tibet through Chinese Turkestan. Lord Curzon advocated that direct negotiation with the Tibetans be opened, disregarding the Chinese sovereignty. Henceforth, the only obstacle to the British annexation of Tibet was the Russian menace.

The Panchan Lama, spiritual head of the Tibetans, who is now in China trying to obtain assistance from the National Government for his people who are menaced by an invasion of troops from the British protectorate, Nepal, a semi-independent state in northern India.

In 1902, China concluded a treaty with Russia regarding Tibet, in which it was stipulated that both should jointly repulse any invasion of any third party and to suppress any rebellion within Tibet; that both should train the Tibetans to adopt the independent government of their own, the Russians being responsble for the training of the Tibetan armies, and the Chinese for the economic development of Tibet.

Britain's Crafty Diplomacy

The Russians and British were thus struggling for the possession of Tibet. But the formation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in 1902 gave great courage to the British, for the British knew that the Japan-Russo war was only a matter of time. Lord Curzon in January 1903 again petitioned the English Cabinet that Tibet be annexed in order to avoid Russian encroachment, and that the Nepalese be employed to control the Tibetans—a fact which must be borne in mind when we come to study the present Nepalese invasion. The British Government then sent Col. Younghusband together with troops into Tibet, reaching Lhasa at last. Thousands of Tibetans were killed by the British soldiers, and hundreds of temples were destroyed by them. In the treaty that was concluded the important provisions were the payment of indemnity, the occupation of Chumbi valley—the only path into Tibet—and the opening of commercial ports, as security for the payment of an indenmity, the removal of all fortifications from the boundary to the capital of Tibet, and a promise from the Tibetans not to alienate any territory to any third party, nor to let anybody interfere with the internal affairs of Tibet, not to allow anybody to send delegates into Tibet, nor aleinate rights for building railways, opening of mines, etc, to any body, nor to pay taxes to any government. Russia was too busy with her own war with Japan to be able to pay any attention to Tibet, while China having just been defeated by Japan had no strength to help her tributary state. Poor Tibet! she was left alone to face the imperialists; and she was reduced practically to a slave state!

Though having "conquered" Tibet, the British had to avoid the jealous eyes of the Russians and the adverse criticism of world public opinion and therefore changed their policy from military suppression to peaceful penetration or economic exploitation in Tibet. When the treaty of 1904 concluded between the British and Tibetans was sent to Peking for approval the Peking Government refused to sign. The result was that another treaty was concluded in 1906 which practically comfirmed the British-Tibetan treaty of 1904. In 1907 the British and Russians concluded a treaty regarding Tibet, the motive of which was to exclude Russia from Tibet by designating Mongolia as a Russian sphere of influence and Tibet as a British sphere.

The Declaration of Independence

In 1908, an imperial edict was issued ordering the consolidation of conditions in Tibet. Imperial commissioners were sent into Tibet. But the Dalai Lama when he returned to Tibet after his escape to Mongolia from the British invasion, asked the British for help. In 1909, he escaped to India. An imperial edict was issued to deprive him of his rank. But at the same time notification was given to the British Government that while ordering the consolidation of conditions in Tibet, the treaty of 1906 remained unaffected. But the British, on the ground that such an attempt would have to affect the security of Nepal and other states, protested. That is to say, China's attempt to restore Tibet failed.

When the Chinese revolution broke out, the Tibetans, upon the instigation of the British, declared their independence from China, killing the Chinese officials. In April, 1912, President Yuan declared Tibet, Mongolia and Singkiang to be provinces of China. The British

protested and insisted that the *status quo* in Tibet be maintained. But when the Szechuen troops were sent into Tibet, the British again protested. But the Chinese replied that the treaty of 1906 did not prohibit the Chinese from sending troops into Tibet. A peace was, later, concluded between the Tibetans and the Chinese, about 15,000 Chinese soldiers were withdrawn, and in a mandate the Dalai was restored to office.

British Ultimatium to China

The outbreak of the Chinese revolution really afforded a good chance to the British in their attempt to annex Tibet. When the "five-colored" flag became the national symbol, both the British and the Russians felt very much displeased. The British and Russians both advised the Tibetans to declare their independence from China. The British further delivered an "ultimatum" to the Chinese government saying that the recognition of the Chinese government was conditional on China's recognition of the independence of Tibet.

In 1913, the Chinese, Tibetans and British representatives had a conference. A treaty was drawn up but not ratified by the Chinese Government which provided that the Chinese government recognized that the British should have a "special interest" in Outer Tibet; that no Chinese troops be sent into Tibet; that China could not enter into any treaty with any other country regarding Tibet;that China only regarded both Outer and Inner Tibet as subordinate states but not provinces; and that the British promised not to annex any territory in Tibet.

While the Japanese presented "Twenty-One Demands" to China, the British presented "Twelve Demands" to China two years later! In 1917 when China was just about to declare war on Germany, Britain taking the chance, presented "Twelve Demands" to China regarding Tibet.

The Nepalese Invasion

With this historical background it is easy to understand what is really behind the present Nepalese invasion of Tibet. The Nepalese have the same religion as the Tibetans. They have always maintained friendly relations with the Tibetans, and their commercial transactions have gone on very smoothly. There are about a thousand Nepalese residing in the capital of Tibet. The population in Nepal is only about three millions. It is therefore hard to understand, why the Nepalese should send 60,000 soldiers into Tibet merely because a Nepalese merchant had been killed in Lasa. Certainly, there must be instigation! According to the report, the Dalai Lama had already sent representatives to open negotiations with the Nepalese for peaceful settlement, but the Nepalese demands were so harsh that acceptance was impossible.

A spokesman in the Committee on Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs, when interviewed by the writer in Nanking on the subject, gave the facts of the incident:

A Nepalese merchant who had entered Tibet refused to pay a tax. He was shot by the order of the Dalai Lama, thus starting the whole trouble But the killing of this Nepalese merchant had only been the match to set the fire going."

"In recent times" said this spokesman, "some Tibetans went to England to study. When these returned to Tibet they advocated a policy for Tibet quite different from their predecessors. But the British looked upon any change of policywith jealous eyes and great uneasiness! The British have always been wishing that Tibet would break off from China. At present, there are seven Tibetan Officers in various parts of China, namely, Nanking, Peiping Se-, chuan, Mudken, Shansi, Mongolia and Kirin. The Tibetan representatives have repeatedly declared that the Tibetans are "strictly obedient to the Central Government." The British know only too well that when China is unified and has a strong central government she would never forget Tibet and her frontier problems and would probably take up the problem at once; thus the British might be deprived from all chance. Further, the recent Indian revolution, which in our eyes is only the direct result of the self-determination of the oppressed races in the world, is looked upon by the British as a 'communistic uprising'. Should the British not quickly get control of Tibet, it seems to the British that once the communistic influence of the Russians is allowed to come down from Singkiang, the British government in India is sure to be ruined. For all these reasons, the British taking advantage of the incident, instigated Nepal—a British protectorate—to invade Tibet".

Shanghai, April 15, 1930.

National Educational Conference Held at Nanking

The second National Educational Conference was held at Nanking during this and last week, a total of six sittings taking place. Dr. Chiang Mo-lin, Minister of Education, presided at the opening sitting April 15. Over ninety delegates, including Commissioners of the various Provincial Departments of Education, Commissioners of the various Special Municipal Bureaux of Education, the Presidents of various Government Universities, a number of educators specially invited by the Ministry of Education, representatives of the various Central Government Ministries concerned, the two Vice-Ministers of Education and the Counsellors and Departmental Directors of the Ministry of Education were present.

In his opening address, Dr. Chiang enunciated the following points:—

1. The necessity of grasping the significance of present-day events in the country and adapting oneself to the needs of the moment in face of overwhelming difficulties.

2. The importance of preparing students for active public service; students must be trained to shoulder various responsibilities according to the needs of society.

3. All educational measures should be formulated to meet the conditions generally prevailing in the country.

4. All educators should rally to the support of the Central Government for the sake of maintaining peace and national unification without which the spread of education and promotion of learning will be impossible.

President Tai Chi-tao of the Examination Yuan delivered an address in the course of which he advanced the opinion that in view of the fact that by far the greater number of primary and middle school graduates in the country could not afford to continue further studies, the curriculum of various schools of lower grades should be so arranged that the students, after having been graduated could not only be prepared to pursue further studies but would also be qualified for some appropriate occupation.

President Tai also called attention of the Conference to the necessity of carefully considering the estimates of expenses of various grades of schools, failing which, he pointed out, many difficulties in the maintenance of the schools would be encountered.

Strict academic discipline in all educational institutions throughout the country and prohibition of all inappropriate activities on the part of students in order that the youths of today may adequately prepare themselves to shoulder national responsibilites in future was the key-note of a speech delivered by President Chiang Kai-shek at the second sitting.

"The foundation of our National Revolution in the last analysis," said the President, "must necessarily be a sound education. The adoption of a wrong educational policy will not only result in national misfortune but may even endanger the preservation of the nation."

After deploring the existing chaotic state of educational conditions, the President declared that the main reason for such a deplorable state of affairs was to be found in the laxity of academic discipline on the part of the authorities and the misunderstanding of the term "personal liberty" by the students. "It behoves the educational authorities concerned in the various Provinces and Municipalities to enforce discipline strictly so as to guide the youths of today along the routes of proper development; for in the youth of today lies our hope of a better future for the country. Only when the students are devoting themselves to the pursuit of knowledge and not to other activities which interfere with their studies, will they learn how to take the lead in the future," stated President Chiang.

Sun Fo Inspects Site of New Chekiang Bridge

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, has returned from Ningpo, Chekiang province, where he made an inspection of the route of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railway, now under construction and also the site of the new steel bridge which is shortly to be constructed across the Tsaoao-kiang river between Ningpo and Hangchow. At the present time a pontoon bridge is being operated across the stream while a motor-bus service is used to connect the ends of the railway.

Men and Events

M. C. Yen, who is connected with the National Government has returned to Shanghai after several weeks spent in Mukden.

The second entertainment and dance of the American Masonic Temple Association will be held on May 3 at the Temple, Route Dufour.

Dr. George Sellett, United States District Attorney for China, arrived back in Shanghai during the week from a business trip to Foochow.

George Young, who is connected with Young Brothers, packers and shippers of Los Angles, sailed from Shanghai to Manila on the *President Cleveland*.

Upon the recommendation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hu Shih-cheh has been appointed director of the Asiatic Affairs Department of the Ministry.

Lewis Clark, U. S. vice-consul at Tsinan, returned from home leave on the *President Cleveland* and will return to his post shortly. He was accompanied by Mrs. Clark.

M. Young, chief of the communications service for the Andrews expedition in Mongolia this summer, arrived in Yokohama on the *President Madison* on April 18 on his way to Peiping.

"Newsreel" Wong, Chinese representative of Hearst's International Newsreel, departed last week for Japan where he will meet Ariel Varges, Far Eastern representative of Paramount Pictures.

Millard H. Pryor, a representatative of the *Wall Street Journal*, arrived in Shanghai during the week and expects to spend some time here gathering material for financial articles for the publication.

Harold O. Mackenzie, American Minister to Siam, arrived in Shanghai last week on his way back to America. He stopped off in Shanghai for a visit of several days, leaving here on April 25 on the *President Lincoln*.

A cable dispatch from Washington, D. C. last week stated that F. H. Kreis, U. S. vice-consul at Shanghai and for 11 years in the employ of the local Consulate, has been transferred to Sydney, Australia.

V. G. Lyman, formerly American member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who has been ill for several weeks is still in a serious condition, according to report this week. He is suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Dr. H. F. McMahon, prominent Los Angeles dentist, is in Shanghai on a vacation and plans to remain here for one month with a view to opening dental offices in the city. Dr. McMahon was a visitor in Shanghai some 15 years ago.

The Shanghai French Police this week caused the release of seven girls varying in age from 12 to 22 years, and arrested a woman, aged 46 on a charge of trafficking in women. Inquiries are being made to discover the families of the seven girls.

A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking on April 19 stated that Wu Kai-hsin has been appointed as director of the office of the Chinese delegation of the League of Nations and concurrently Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Switzerland.

The shipping service on the Yangtze between Ichang and Chungking, which has been suspended for several months owing to a strike of Chinese pilots, was resumed on April 22 when the Nisohin Kisen Kaisha accepted the claims of the pilots.

The Soviet Government has reopened its consulate in Mukden, the new consul being M. Znamensky. The U. S. S. R. consulate at Mukden was closed last summer at the time of the Sino-Russian trouble over the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Carl Crow, editor and publisher of the Shanghai *Evening Post* and proprietor of Carl Crow, Inc., local advertising specialists, accompanied by Mrs. Crow, sailed from Shanghai for an extended trip to the United States on April 22 by the s. s. *Siberia Maru*.

The Legislative Yuan of the National Government announced on April 18 that F. J. Schuhl, prominent Shanghai American attorney, had been appointed as an adviser for the codification and drafting of China's civil laws. The appointment became effective April 14.

The Kiangsi Provisional Government has informed Nanking that every possible attempt is being made to effect the release of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Porteous, British missionaries, who were kidnapped at Yuanchow on March 23 and taken to Lienhua by the bandits.

Funds are being collected by the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine to erect a memorial in London to Sir Patrick Manson, the "Father of Tropical Medicine." In a recent editorial the London *Times* mentions that most his pioneer work in tropical edicines was done at Amoy, China, in 1877.

Don Burdick, broker with the firm of Swan, Culbertson and Fritz, left Shanghai on April 22 for America via Siberia. He will marry Miss Helen Byram, daughter of Harry E. Byram, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway at St. Thomas Church, New York City on May 30.

The Shanghai French police last week arrested the leader of a gang specializing in the sale of women to houses of ill-fame in Hangchow and Amoy. Four women were released when the house was raided and stated that they had been enticed to Shanghai by offers of lucrative employment.

Col. M. Thomas Tchou, Chinese delegate to the International Labor League at Geneva, delivered an address before the members of the Pan-Pacific Association at the Cathay Hotel on Friday, April 25. The subject of Col. Tchou's address was "China and the International Labor Organization."

Nelson T. Johnson, U. S. Minister to China, sailed from Tientsin on Wednesday, April 23, for Shanghai and after a few days here will proceed to Nanking for a conference with officials of the Chinese Government. Mr. Johnson is accompanied by several members of the Legation staff.

Some 70 Chinese workmen in the printing department of the *China Press*, Shanghai British daily newspaper, were locked out on April 18 owing to what the newspaper terms "impossible demands" handed them by the printers Several experienced Russian printers were employed to take their places.

Dr. James H. Franklin, foreign secretary for the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, with headquarters in New York, has departed on a trip to the Upper Yangtsze region in Szechuen province. Since his arrival in China about three weeks ago Dr. Franklin has been traveling in Chekiang province.

Miss Betty Adams, daughter of W. A. Adams of Shanghai who departed for the United States two weeks ago was taken off the steamer *President Jefferson*, suffering from a severe attack of appendicitis. She was taken to the Kobe hospital where she underwent a successful operation and is now stated to be recovering.

M. Jean Fontenoy, formerly an adviser with the Ministry of Communications of the National Government, has been appointed Far Eastern correspondent for *Havas*, the well known French news agency. Mr. Fontenoy came to China three years ago and for a time was editor of the French newspaper in Shanghai.

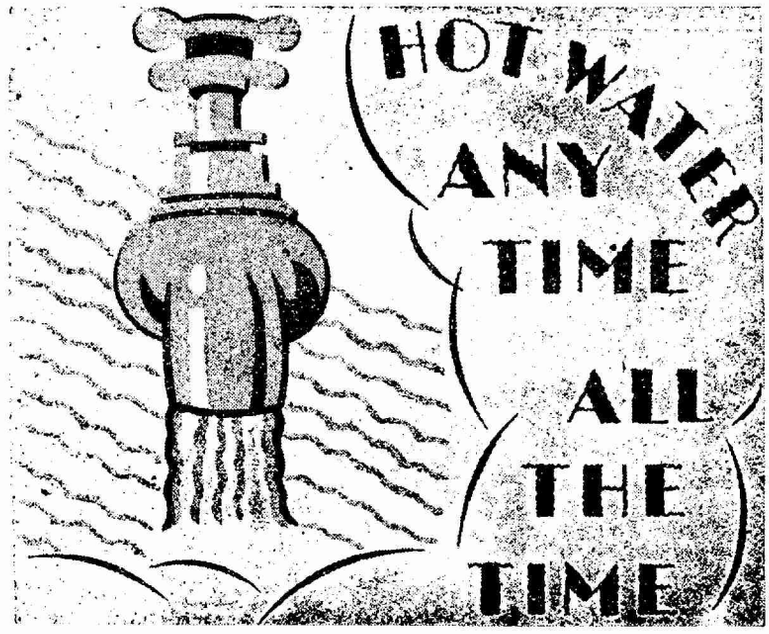
Three Chinese were charged in the District Court on April 19 with counterfeiting the trade mark of "Victory" brand cigarettes held by the British-American Tobacco Company. Thirty thousand uncut cigarettes bearing the "Victory" trade mark, packed in 3,600 packages, were seized. The accused were remanded.

A Russian choir of twenty-five voices will sing at Community Church on Sunday morning, April 27. All the members of the choir are students at the First Russian School in Shanghai. The sermon, which will be preached by the Pastor, the Rev. E. W. Luccock, will be on the subject, "Christ, as the Way, the Truth and the Life."

Frank Hedges, former managing editor of the *Japan Advertiser*, Tokyo, has been appointed correspondent in Japan for the *London Times*. Mr. Hedges, who is a graduate of the School of Journalism of the Universty of Missouri, has resided in Japan for several years and has served as correspondent for various American newspapers.

Louis Ladow, an American residentof Shanghai was assessed damages amounting to G. $1,100 in the U. S. Court for China on April 22 as a result of a motor car accident resulting from a collision of Mr. Ladow's car with a ricsha which was occupied by Mrs. Van Lee-tze, a Chinese school teacher. Mrs. Van sued for the sum of G. $10,000.

The German industrial mission which visited in Nanking, Chinkiang and Wusih from April 12, arrived back in Shanghai an April 22. They were received royally in all the places which they visited and industrial leaders of the various places are reported to have expressed their readiness to adopt feasible reforms leading to the "rationalization" of industries. They are scheduled to leave shortly for Hankow and ports on the upper Yangtze.



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Kiyo Sue Inui, technical expert connected with the Japanese Foreign Office has arrived in Shanghai, with Mrs. Inui and they are residing at 169 Bubbling Well Road, Apartment No. 2. Mr. Inui, who is a graduate of the University of Michigan, resided in the United States for several years where he was well known as a Chatauqua lecturer. In addition to his work with the Japanese Foreign Office, Mr. Inui is also an official of the Japanese League of Nations Society.

Dr. Joseph Rock, an American explorer connected with the American Geographic Society, has sent to the Chinese National Government a large collection of American seeds of various plants for testing purposes in China. Most of the seeds were collected in the northern states and are thought to be adaptable to Chinese climatic conditions. Dr. Rock, while in China collected a large number of seeds and plant specimens on the border of China and Tibet which are being tested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Special attention is being given to specimens of rhododendrons which Mr. Rock obtained in China.

Congressman Dyer Shows How Trade Follows the Flag

L. C. Dyer, Congressman from Missouri, in the course of a speech in support of Government aid for American shipping, (as reported in the *Congressional Record* for March 1) among other things, said:

"In 1914 only five United States flag vessels were in the service between the United States and ports in South America; the value of the imports was $222,677,000. and of the exports $124,540,000, a total trade of $347,217,000. In 1920 and succeeding years seven lines operating in South American trades were inaugurated by the United States Shipping Board. Forty-five vessels, aggregating 343,825 gross tons, were allocated by the board to these South American services. Privately owned American lines have also established South American services, and there are now 107 United States flag vessels of 645,000 gross tons employed in South American trade routes. This total includes 26 Shipping Board boats of 134,000 gross tons which are still engaged in South American trade.

"What has been the effect of this influx of American-flag vessels tonnage? The imports of 1921 were valued at $295,623,000 and the exports at $273,325,000, an increase of $221,731,000 nearly 64 per cent over the value of the total trade of 1924. The earliest available cargo tonnage figures covered the year 1921. and it is noted that our water-borne commerce with South America in that year included imports of 2,217,226 tons and exports of 3,143,735 tons, a total trade of 5,360.961 cargo tons, The South American trade of 1928 was valued at more then $1,000,-000,000.

"Prior to the World War the only American-flag vessels employed in trade with Asia were those of one line operating five vessels of 55,000 gross tons out of Pacific coast terminals. The average annual value of the foreign commerce of the United States with Asia during the 5-year period 1910 to 1914 was less than $380,000,000 per year. Following the war seven lines were established by the Shipping Board to operate on routes to Asia. Three of these lines having terminals on the Atlantic coast operated 43 vessels of 314,300 gross tons and four lines operating from the Pacific coast employed 39 vessels of 313,230 gross tons, a total of 82 ships of 627,530 gross tons. The volume of trade with Asia in 1928 was more than $1,800,000,000 an increase of nearly 380 per cent, and records of vessel employment indicate that 136 American-flag vessels of 1,000,000 gross tons are now employed in the oriental trade. Similar developments are noted in records of trade with Africa.

"As a result of the increase in trade we can reach but one conclusion, that trade follows the flag; for in addition to the increase in the carriage of American commerce in American ships, it is obvious that the influx of American-flag services has contributed largely to the expansion of trade. To permit the greater portion of our commerce to be carried in foreign-flag ships, because it can be carried cheaper, has proven conclusively to be an economic fallacy."

MacMurray Visits Hoover

John Van A. MacMurray, former Minister to China and now a departmental head at Johns Hopkins University, called on President Hoover at the White House on April 16, says a *United Press* dispatch from Washington. The visit occasioned some speculation as to whether the President had sought Mr. MacMurray's advice on the vacant ambassadorship to Japan. Mr. MacMurray said that it was merely a courtesy call and both he and the White House refused to comment further.

Who's Who in China

Wu Lei-chuan, educator; born at Hangchow, Chekiang in November, 1870; at the age of 23 he passed the Shuntien examinations and received the degree of Chu-jen (second degree); five years later (1898) he received the Chin-shih (third degree) and was made a Hanlin; served as director of the Provincial College of Chekiang, 1906-09; appointed to the position of Pien-shou in Hanlin College, 1910; head of the secretariat in the Ministry of Education in the Republic, 1912-25; councillor in the Ministry of Education 1925-26; lecturer on Confucianism and Christianity at Yenching University in 1924; resigned his position in the Ministry of Education in 1926 to become professor of Chinese at Yenching University and was shortly after made vice-president; Vice-Minister of Education 1928-29; resigned this post after being elected chancellor of Yenching University in February, 1929, which position he still holds as well as a professorship in the department of Chinese; address: Yenching University, Peiping.

Wu Lei-chuan (Wu Cheng-ch'un)
吳雷川

Frank W. Chinglun Lee, government official; born in New York City in 1884, educated in the public schools of New York City, New York University and the University of Chicago; returned to China in 1906 and engaged in educational work and studied Chinese until 1911; division head in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Canton, 1911-13; exiled with other Kuomintang members, 1914-17; secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 1917; chief of the political department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (military government) at Canton, 1918-20; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Superintendent of Customs, 1920-22; professor of political science and history at Shanghai College, 1922-27; chief of the political department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, 1927; representative of the National Government in the United States, 1917; councillor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928; delegate from China to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, 1928; appointed Minister to Mexico in November, 1928; appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in November, 1929; address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

Frank W. Chinglun Lee (Lee Ching-luan)
李錦綸

Grace Yang, educator; born at Soochow, Kiangsu; received her early education at Laura Haygood, High School, Soochow; went to America and attended Mount Holyoke, where she received her A. B. degree and Columbia University, where she got her M. A. in education; secretary of the student department of the National Committee Y. W. C. A., 1919-24; executive of the same department, 1925-29; principal of McTyeire School from June, 1929 to the present; delegate to the first All-India Christian Women's Student Conference at Calcutta in December, 1923; delegate to the convention of the International Federation of University Women at Oslo, Norway in 1924; delegate to the meeting of the general committee of the World's Student Christian Federation in England, 1924; address: McTyeire School, Shanghai.

Grace Yang (Yang Hsi-cheng)
楊錫珍

In Young, business man; born in San Francisco, California in 1890; he was sent to China when only six months old; received his preliminary education in the schools of Chung San Hsien, Kwangtung and was graduated from Honolulu High School in 1904 after which he entered Armour Institute of Technology; he received a Chinese Government scholarship in 1907 and entered Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, where he received his Ph. B. degree in civil engineering in 1908; went to Lehigh University and received his mining degree in 1910 after which he took a postgraduate course in mining geology at Columbia University and received a M. A. in that subject in 1911; mining engineer for the eele, Peacock and Kerr Coal Company, 1911-13; returned to China in 1913 and was made technica expert to Kwangsi province, which position he retained until 1915 when he was made civil engineer for the Szechuen Hankow Railway; assistant chief engineer of the Hanyehping Coal and Iron Company, Ltd. at the Tayeh Iron Mines, Hupeh in 1916; chief engineer of the company from 1917-20; English secretary to the board of directors of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd. for two years; organized the China Union Company, Ltd. in 1920 and the Union Motors in 1925, the latter company being the only Chinese firm that is a direct representative of foreign motor cars and trucks; he is president and general manager of Union Motors; address: Union Motors, Shanghai.

Photo by Joseffo

In Young (Yang Hwa-yen)
楊華燕

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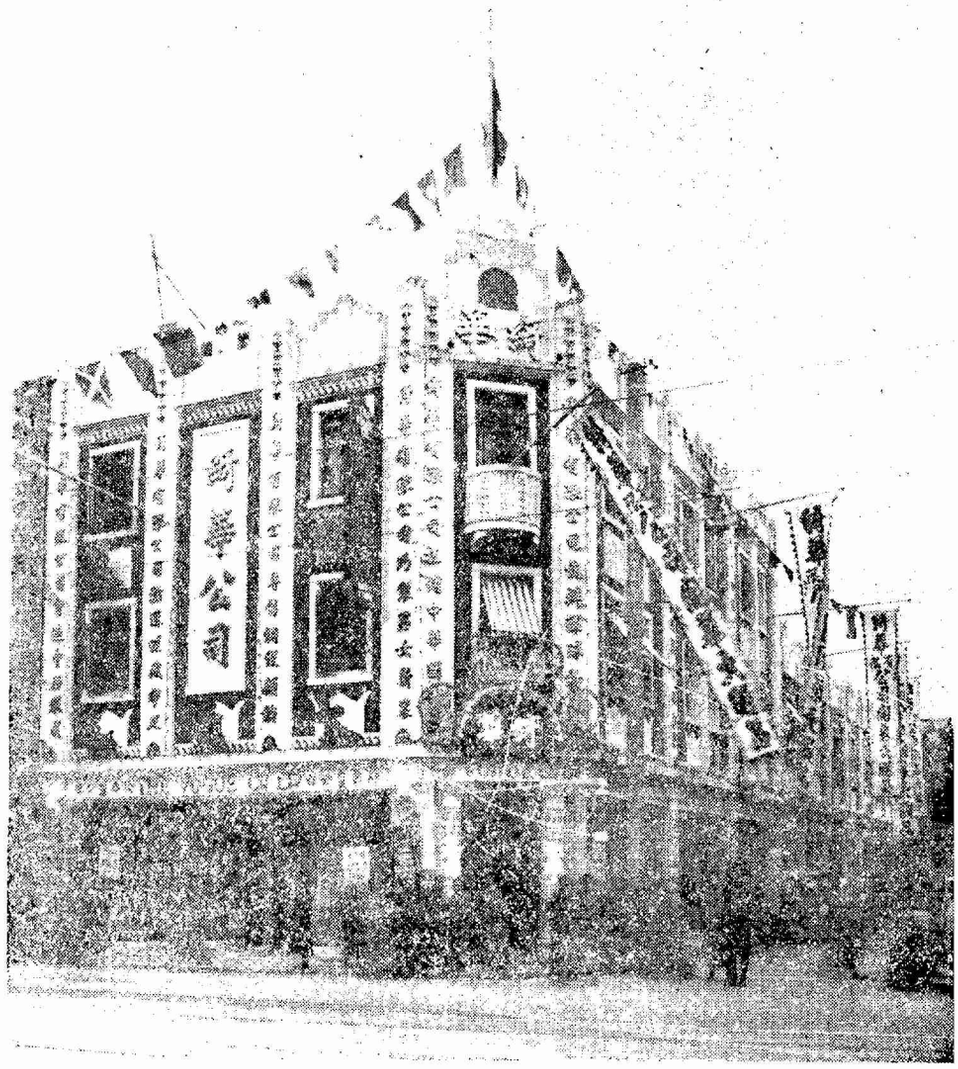

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INDIVIDUAL STEAM COACHES NOW IN REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN SHANGHAI AND WOOSUNG

The above is a view of one of the 12 Cammell steam coaches recently installed for service on the railway line between Shanghai and Woosung. These coaches easily make a speed of 45 miles an hour. They are built of zinc with an outside coating of aluminum and make a very handsome appearance. Each has a seating capacity of 129 third class and 14 first class passengers. The engines, contained in the coach itself, are of 107 h. p, 17½ lb. of steam per brake horse power. The coaches are fitted with Westinghouse air-brakes, electric light and steam heating. They are lubricated by the Vacuum Oil Company. Delivery of the coaches at Woosung from England was completed on November 12, 1929. The bodies were built at Woosung under the supervision of the railway's locomotive department.

In the Field of National Reconstruction

Plans for Dredging of Grand Canal and Soochow Creek

The National Reconstruction Commission and the Kiangsu provincial government have approved plans for the dredging of the Chinkiang-Changchow section of the Grand Canal and also for the dredging of Soochow creek at Shanghai, according to a report of the *Kuo Min* news agency on April 21. In reference to the Grand Canal improvement scheme it was stated that the cost of the work, amounting to $300,000 will be appropriated jointly by the Kiangsu provincial government and the Chamber of Commerce of Changchow, the latter being an industral city on the Shanghai-Nanking railway south of Nanking. In reference to the long-discussed project of dredging Soochow creek, an estuary of the Whangpoo river at Shanghai, it was stated that a special committee has been appointed to make definite plans for carrying out the enterprise.

The Reconstruction of the National Capital

The Capital Reconstruction Commission which has concluded a three days' session in Nanking has issued a circular telegram outlining the results of the meeting. It stated that a total of 77 proposals for the new capital were considered, all of which were summarized under twelve headings including road and street construction, irrigation projects, construction of government buildings, encouragement of industries and the construction of port facilities along the Yangtsze. The Commission asks the support of the entire country in the project, particularly the matter of raising funds, it being estimated that the initial cost will exceed $50,000,000.

Proposed Branch of Lung-Hai Line in Shantung

Chien Chung-tuh, managing director of the Lung-Hai railway which touches the sea at Haichow, northern Kiangsu and stretches westward across northern Kiangsu and Honan provinces for approximately 600 miles, has recommended to the National Government the construction of a branch line connecting Paiyitse with Tsaochwang, both in southern Shantung. The purpose of the branch line, which will cost approximately $1,100,000 is to facilitate the transportation of coal from the Tsaochwang mines in southern Shantung.

Work Started on the Hulutao Port Development

A report by *Reuters* service from Mukden on April 15 stated that actual work on the Hulutao port development project started on April 15, the first construction being on a new railway station for the Peiping-Mukden railway at that place. Following the construction of the railway, station work will be started on an electric light plant, after which a telephone department will be installed. It is estimated that approximately three years will be required to complete the job according to Dutch engineers who have been awarded the contract.

The port of Hulutao is located at the head of the Gulf of Liaotung (also known as Gulf of Peichihli) on the west side of the Kwantung Peninsula of South Manchuria. The Chinese purpose in developing the port is to have a Chinese-controlled outlet for the products of Manchuria which are now required to pass through the Japanese-controlled port of Dairen or the Soviet port of Vladivostok. Hulutao will be connected with the interior by a series of new Chinese railway lines running northward and crossing the Chinese Eastern Railway at Tsitsihar and from that point extending into the Nonni river valley. It is planned to extend the railways to Taheiho, a city on the Amur river opposite the Russian town of Blagovestschensk.

Boxer Indemity to be Used for Railway and Other Constructive Work

In connection with the British share of the Boxer Indemnity, an understanding is said to have been reached between Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister. A *Kuo Wen* message from Nanking states that according to the report two-thirds of the amount in question will be assigned for railway construction and the balance is for other constructive and reconstructive measures. The British Government is reported to have approved the above. Dr. Wang and Sir Miles Lampson are holding meetings with a view to arriving at a successful and satisfactory conclusion of the entire Boxer indemity question.

Disorders in India Spread

The disorders in India at the beginning of the week were mostly confined to the city of Chittagong, which *Reuter* describes as always having been a center of anarchistic activity. On April 18 a hundred insurgents attacked and gutted the railway and police armories. A train was derailed 40 miles from the city. A score of members of the Congress Committee were arrested. Arrests and sentences of civil resisters and editors were reported from various parts of the country. Among them was K. M. Munshi, who recently resigned as a member of the Bombay Legislature.

Two Europeans, three constables and four taxi drivers were killed in the outbreak at Chittagong. At Calcutta several persons, including an English police superintendent, were injured in a melee between the police and civil disobedience volunteers. At Madras eight persons were injured as the result of a charge made by the police following a demonstration of 50,000 persons on the beach under the auspices of the Civil Disobedience Committee.

Recent telegrams from India stress the point that the Moslems are standing aloof from the present turmoil which is fostered by Mahatma Ghandi at the head of the Hindus. Thus a *Reuter* message from Bombay, April 20, stated: "The aloofness of the Moslems from the present civil disobedience campaign is reflected in the joint message which the Ali brothers, the well-known Mohammedan leaders, have sent to the President of the United Provinces Muslim Conference. The message states that the Moslems must not allow themselves to be made the tools of any party and adds, "We want freedom for all, not a change of masters.'"

A Difficult Problem for the Labor Party

The situation in India has become a difficult problem for the British Labor party as was disclosed in recent speeches. In a speech at Bornemouth, George Lansbury, one of the leading members of Parliament, said:

"Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India, and Captain Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India, who are bearing the burden to-day, have, above any other two men in the world, the best, noblest and most honest feelings towards the people of India, and if they are given the chance, they will do all that is possible to help the Indians realise the things uppermost in their hearts. But in the meantime, we are faced with a situation which no Government can ignore, and these two men, dealing with the situation in a manful fashion, deserve the sympathy and encouragement of us all."

Indian in Speech in England Says Better Understanding with British is Wanted

P. Waughray, an Indian associated with the Commonwealth of India League, as reported by the Manchester *Guardian*, March 30, in a speech in Manchaster said that at the back of all the present-day movements in India was a desire for mutual understanding between the Indian and British races. A first essential to mutual friendship and understanding, he said, was that the Britisher should forget his racial superiority, and that could only be done when he was taught to take the international rather than the merely national view. He must learn that a brown skin was a scientific phenomenon and not necessarily a mark of inferiority. The Indian people wanted a status in the world, and they could only have it if they had a status in India. As it was, the Indian, whether he was in India or outside it, did not feel he was a free man. He wanted Dominion status at least—self-government within the British Empire,—and when he had got that he could overhaul his own system in his own way, with the help and co-operation of able Englishmen who were his friends and not his masters. There would be a better feeling between the two races. The Indian would also overhaul his social customs on his own lines—again with the friendship and guidance of the British people, to whom he owed quite a lot. "There was no use deriding," continued the speaker, "as some did, the movements in India. The Indian had made up his mind at last to assert himself. Up to recently he had been apologetic, and no one knew what he wanted, but he was now determined to tell the world what he wanted; to let the world know that his cause was a just one."

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Problem of Organized Christianity

Jesus or Christianity, by Kirby Page; Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., New York, 1929. 326 pages with index.

The author of this book is a follower of Christ, but after reading it one wonders if he cares to be called a "Christian". His text is a startlingly clear study in contrasts. In the author's own words he seeks to show "divergencies between the religion of Jesus and organized Christianity". His purpose is "to emphasize the fact that, in spite of the immeasurable good accomplished by Christianity, it has accumulated so many alien and hostile elements as to make it a different religion from the simple faith of its founder".

There are five chapters in the book and the logical arrangement is a great help to the student as well as to the casual reader. For instance, Chapter III has four headings and under them nineteen subheadings. The title of this chapter is Contrasts Between Historical Christianity and the Religion of Jesus. It shows us that the "history of organized Christianity's relation to war constitutes a shameful record", that Christians have been the most eager and cold-blooded leaders in persecutions relating to specific beliefs, that the personal habits and beliefs of Christians have very frequently been far from those that Christ impressed on his followers, that matters such as ecclesiastical corruption, feudalism, divine right of kings, industrial revolution and slavery are subjects that will not bear keen scrutiny in the light of Christian brotherhood. Persecutions, headed by both Protestants and Catholics, present one of the most appalling arraignments of the Christian era, and have persisted throughout many centuries, surviving even in America in witchcraft and intolerance for a considerable time. Indeed, intolerance is still to be found firmly entrenched in the religious bias of many denominations today. "Not only have the wicked and ungodly been condemned to eternal punishment by Christian theologians, the heathen who have never heard the name of Christ are likewise damned. Moreover, men of blameless character who have not confessed their faith in Christ are doomed to burn in the flames of hell. R. A. Torrey, the world-famous evangelist, said in a sermon which he repeated an endless number of times: 'If you reject Jesus Christ, God will reject you, no matter what else you may do... Our acceptance before God does not depend upon our own good words... No man is saved by his own character... There is but one condition upon which any man is saved and that one condition is believing on Him who made the perfect atonement on the cross... There is only one way to escape spending eternity in hell."

Is the Religion of Jesus Practicable?

The last two chapters are entitled Contrasts Between Contemporary Christianity and the Religion of Jesus, and Is the Religion of Jesus Practicable? The first takes up a most interesting discussion of the war system, capital punishment, racial discrimination and lynching, economic injustice and strife, and ecclesiasticism and denominationalism. How many nations with all sincerity invoked the aid of a loving God in the recent World! How can we love as Christians when we recall such words as were used in a prayer offered by Billy Sunday in the House of Representatives in 1918: "Thou knowest, O Lord, that no nation so infamous, vile, greedy, sensuous, bloodthirsty ever disgraced the pages of History (as this our enemy)." This prayer was applauded by the House. "Self-interest, competition, and profits are the corner stones of the present economic order. Ever since the early days of the industrial revolution it has been generally assumed that the most effective way for society to get the required goods produced and the necessary services rendered is to permit every man to follow his own self-interest. It has also been assumed that individuals would recognize the wisdom of putting limits to their own greed, and that, therefore, enlightened self-interest would lead to the greatest happiness of the greatest number." The results of this system are far from such as the Christian should desire. "Not love toward God and man but theological beliefs are made the test of loyalty to Christ. Throughout Christendom major emphasis has been and still is placed upon orthodox faith, rather than upon ethical conduct. During few, if any, periods for fifteen centuries have ecclesiastical leaders as a whole been alert to the great social iniquities of their time or devoted to the abolition of the terrible injustices by which the mass of their fellows were victimized. Even today much more time and money are devoted to theological controversy and the perpetuation of denominational institutions than to the crusade against war, poverty, and race prejudice. Indeed, pioneers of the new social order frequently discover that their foes are those of their own religious household. Rapid progress is being made in the direction of supplanting theological controversy with religious experience and ethical endeavor, but an immense distance must yet be travelled before the goal is reached."

The last chapter on the practicability of the religion of Jesus is full of forward-looking suggestions. It will bear study and thought. The author gives in the first chapter the essential truths as taught by Christ: "Love God and love your neighbor. Live today as if the ideal society has already come to pass. The Kingdom of God is within you. It is all about you." His final conclusion in the last paragraph of his book is: "The religion of Jesus is practicable for us today if we will fulfil the conditions he fulfilled in his day: undertake a supreme task, the doing of which is more important than one's own life; spend time in silent meditation and intercession and communion with the Eternal; cultivate friendship and fellowship with a group of intimates and with the great ones of other ages; consciously and steadfastly pursue beauty; dedicate self unreservedly to the way of sacrifical goodwill and follow the gleam at all costs. If we will do these faithfully and persistently, we will progressively be filled with the wisdom and love and power which enabled Jesus to walk the way of the Cross and to become the Deliverer of mankind."

G. B. S.

March 20, 1930.

The City in China that the Germans Built

Tsingtao Under Three Flags, by Wilson Leon Godshall. Shanghai: The Commercial Press, 1930.

The author has chosen a most appropriate title for a very informative book. The fact that Tsingtao has been under three flags—German, Japanese and Chinese—and in rather rapid succession, is a fact that is frequently lost sight of. The author has made an exhaustive study of the international forces which resulted in these rapid changes of flags at Tsingtao and tells the story in an interesting manner in a volume containing more than five hundred pages. Excellent illustrations intersperse the text.

Tsingtao may be taken as typical of the changed situation in the Far East in general. Tsingtao was originally taken by force by the Germans as "punishment" for the murder of two missionaries. It was the day of predatory pilfering by all nations. Such an event in these days is impossible. At the expense of the German tax-payers this new colony was developed in modern style and stands as a monument to Teutonic enterprise. Then came the European War and Japan had her chance. She took Tsingtao with the hopes of stepping into the German shoes. Even Woodrow Wilson compromised and China was humiliated at Versailles. But the Japanese hold was precarious at best and the Washington Conference resulted in Japan's having to hand back Tsingtao to China—and quite a prize it is! China has not done so badly as a result of "imperialism" on the part of others. And Tsingtao is, despite the turmoil in China, well governed.

G. W. M.

Italian Royal Couple Thank Chinese Government for Presents

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs on April 19 received a cable from Shen Chun-yi, Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Rome, reporting that the gifts and greetings from President Chiang Kai-shek to the Italian Crown Prince and Princess on the occasion of their marriage were formally presented on April 15. Following the presentation Mr. Shen was entertained at luncheon by the royal couple, who requested him to convey to the National Government their cordial appreciation of the magnificent wedding gifts.

The cable also reported that Admiral Tu Shih-kwei, who is investigating naval administration in foreign countries, was given a warm reception by the Italian Government and the naval authorities. Admiral Tu also interviewed Mussolini and had an audience with the King of Italy, the dispatch says.

CHINA'S POLICY OF UNRESTRICTED SOVEREIGNTY

(Continued from page 324)

and property and still grant to the Chinese Government full and unlimited liberty to apply to them its system of justice? The two things seem mutually contradictory. Yet they must be reconciled in any answer satisfactory to both sides.

The Kyoto Proposal

At the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Kyoto, the old capital of Japan, in the opening of November, 1929, a proposal was made for meeting this dilemma, which in principle at least met with the approval of all concerned, Chinese not less than representatives of the foreign residents in China. It was pointed out that the Chinese Government might not object to the existence of special courts in the areas where foreigners have most thickly settled, such for instance as Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin and perhaps Peking and some port in the interior, like Hankow. At these courts China should continue to build up the system of modern law by the case method, under the advice of jurists chosen "without regard to nationality" by the Chinese Government from a panel chosen by the law associations or other competent non-political bodies in the countries concerned. The plan laid before the Kyoto conference risked a further proposal in putting the appointment in the hands of the World Court, so that Chinese choice of jurists should not be made in political negotiations with other governments, but solely with the highest international legal authority. Further supervision by outside governments over the actual administration of justice by these courts was avoided, but the substance of it was provided for in that the financial arrangements not only for the pay of these jurists but for the whole upkeep of the courts, including their necessary police, prisons and the like, should be registered in treaties with the powers, and the World Court itself could therefore be invoked for any violation of justice by executive authority or any gross failures in administration.

This proposal, which came from an American source, was accepted in principle by the Japanese present at the conference, although they suggested that the jurists should be attached to the Department of Justice of the central government, instead of to the separate courts, and also that there should be a permanent Commission of Inquiry or Conciliation to deal with disputes arising from the application of the plan, in order to avoid diplomatic incidents.

When at the end of the year China finally announced its denunciation of extraterritoriality it fell back upon the principle of these special courts, offering to develop them as the extension and completion of its judicial reform. Apparently, however, the foreign governments are exploring other possibilities, such as the extension of Chinese law to consular courts during a provisional period of adjustment. It is, however, not part of this survey to attempt to anticipate the future. What has been gained through the Kyoto conference is an analysis of the problem as a whole, which shows that it can be solved if it is taken out of politics and treated where it belongs, in the field of law.

New Chinese Paper Opens in Chicago—Type Bought in Shanghai

An international Chinese morning newspaper, the *San Min*, began publication in Chicago on March 18 under the management of Kai Fong, who was sent by the National Government at Nanking to be the paper's first editor, says the *Editor and Publisher*. The first issue of the paper contained 12 pages, devoted largely to congratulatory matter and a declaration of policy.

The *San Min* represents the doctrine of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic of China, and the publication will stress the problem of an adequate livelihood for Chinese, nationalism and democracy. Although the newspaper is printed in Chinese, the first issue contained an editorial in English by Judge Paul Linebarger, legal adviser to Dr. Sun for 18 years.

Type for the new publication was made in Shanghai and sent to Chicago several months ago, the article states.

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No. 2

52-423

China's Demand for a New Deal From the Cable Companies

(From the Review's Correspondent)

The much talked about cable conferences called by the Ministry of Communications have at last been successfully initiated at Nanking. The first conference with the Great Northern Telegraph Co. was held on March 27; that with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., on April 4; and that with the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. of New York, on April 7.

The Great Northern Company was represented by Messrs. J. J. Bahnsen (Manager in China), E. S. Tellefsen and B. Suensen. In his opening remarks, J. T. Chwang, Director-General of Telegraphs and Telephones of the Ministry of Communications, declared the purpose of the conference to be "for the discussion of matters relative to the expiration of the existing agreements" between the Company and the Chinese Telegraph Administration. Mr. Chwang pointed out to the representatives that in view of the great changes that have taken place in the means of electrical communications of the world, in China's international telegraphic relations and in her political and economic conditions, the Chinese Government is determined to do her utmost to develop her own electrical communication systems with the outer world and to maintain freedom in her international telegraphic dealings. It is hoped that the Great Northern Company will, on the basis of her friendly relation with China in the past and her respect for China's sovereignty, render such adequate assistance as may be required.

Mr. Bahnsen, in reply, expressed the desire of the Company to sincerely cooperate with the Chinese Government in the present conference inasmuch as during its sixty years of enterprise in China, it has always been on cordial terms and cooperated with the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. was represented by W. D. Proctor, its Shanghai Manager; and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, by W. J. Deegan, Chief representative and Vice-President, and M. Dodd, General Superintendent. The procedure of these meetings was similar to that of the meeting held with the representatives of the Great Northern Company. It is announced by Mr. Chwang that the attitude of these representatives was very cordial. They showed their sincere intention of cooperating with the Chinese Telegraph Administration in the hope of concluding a new agreement on the basis of equality.

China's Telegraph Communication Impeded

According to Mr. Chwang, since the conclusion of the existing contracts, the development of China's international telegraphic communication has been impeded in every way. It is, therefore, necessary that all rights and privileges granted in these contracts be withdrawn upon their expiration at the end of this year. However, the Department of Telegraphs and Telephones of the Ministry of Communications is prepared to enter into a traffic arrangement with the companies concerned on an entirely new basis.

The following are some of the unequal terms in the several contracts that bind China's international telegraph communication;

1. The cable between Shanghai and Hongkong of the Eastern Extension Cable Co. is allowed to land at Woosung and the Company is also permitted to establish an office at Shanghai. In return, the Company offers the Chinese Telegraph Administration the use of their Hongkong-Kowloon telegraph line for reaching Canton. China can only get this limited service while the Company is able to obtain at Shanghai the entire outgoing traffic.

2. The Eastern Extension's Shanghai-Hongkong cable is allowed to land at Sharp Peak and the establishment of a cable office there. For these concessions, the Company offers to do their best to persuade the British authorities to grant the same right to China should China want to extend a cable line to Singapore or Penang. This promise is utterly useless inasmuch as China never had the intention of laying such a cable.

3. The Eastern Extension is allowed the use of the Nantai-Sharp Peak Telegaraph line of the Chinese Telegraph Administration gratis and the establishment of an office at Nantai. The Chinese Telegraph Administration, however, is responsible for the protection and repair of the line.

4. In 1873, the Great Northern Company erected a telegraph line between Shanghai and Woosung. It was after several negotiations that China succeeded in obtaining rendition of the same from the Company by the payment of $3,000. However, the Company still retains the right to use the line.

5. The Great Northern Company laid a cable line between Amoy and Kulangsu. Although it was bought back by China, it is still maintained for the exclusive use of the Company. China is also obliged to erect telegraph lines to connect the cable. The revenue from the cable traffic between Amoy and Kulangsu is divided equally between the Chinese Telegraph Administration and the Company.

6. The contracts with the Great Northern made it possible for the Company to lay a cable between Woosung and Taiku for China at G210,000 pounds which is a loan with the cable as security. It must be paid back by installments within 30 years. Before it is paid up, the cable must be placed under the management of the Company. And, the Company must have the right to receive and dispatch messages for the public at Shanghai, Chefoo and Taiku. The Chinese Telegraph Administration must be responsible for the expenses incurred therefrom besides paying 5% as renumeration to the Company. The telegraph rate must be same as the cable rate between Shanghai, Chefoo and Taiku.

7. The contracts concluded with the Great Northern and that with the Eastern Extension put China under the obligation to disallow other interests to land cables along China coast or on islands or to make connection with the Chinese telegraph lines. These contracts absolutely cripple China's international communications.

8. According to the contracts concluded respectively with the Great Northern and the Eastern Extension in 1902, the two companies are given exclusive right to the use of the Chinese telegraph line between Taiku, Tientsin and Peiping. The Chinese Telegraph Administration must also place at the disposal of the two companies two furnished rooms in each of the Peiping and Tientsin Telegraph Administration buildings.

9. The contract signed with the two companies in 1896 designates that all payments received from traffic between China and the western countries must be equally shared by the three parties concerned. China is prevented from naming her own rate.

10. The traffic rate between China and Russia, whether via telegraph line or the cable line of the Great Northern Company, must be uniform. Thus, China is again deprived of her right of naming her own rate.

Nanking, April 23, 1930.

Will Attend National Foreign Trade Council

J. C. Huston, Consul in charge of the Commerciai department of the U. S. Consulate-General at Shanghas, was scheduled to sail on Friday, April 26 for Los Angelel where he will attend the annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council. Mr. Huston received instructions from the State Department early this week to attend the Conference, in view of the fact that much of the discussion is to be devoted to the development of trade between the United States and other Pacific countries. Mr. Huston will be absent from China for three or four months.

New Premises of the National Industrial Bank Are Opened

Several hundred visitors, including leading merchants, foreign and Chinese bankers, government officials and Chinese gentry, passed through the doors of the National Industrial Bank of China on April 22 when the new offices and building were opened at the corner of Peking and Museum Roads.

The building which is six stories high, was fittingly decorated for the occasion. No special ceremony attended the affair as itwas merely the removal of the bank from its old premises at 519 Tientsin Road and not the formal opening.

It was announced on the opening day that T. C. Liu will be manager of the bank. The assistant managers will be S. C. Own and Kying Tsai-sen; the general manager is S. K Chung and the assistant general manager Yang Hui-yung.

Work on the building was started almost two years ago. It is proposed that the ground and first floors of the building will be used as the bank's exchange department and general offices while the four upper floors will be let out as offices. The building was erected at a cost of approximately Tls. 400,000. It was designed by the firm of Atkinson and Dallas, Ltd. The head office of the bank is at Tientsin. It is capitalized for $20,000,000 of which $5,000,000 have been paid up.

Wong Soong-dong Dies After 59 Years in U. S. Consular Service

Wong Soong-dong

After a career of 59 years in the American consular service, all of which was in the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, Wong Soong-dong, aged and respected compradore of the Consulate died on April 17 at his home at the age of 79. His record with American Consular Service was the longest of any in the Far East and probably in the entire world.

Another record, which undoubtedly cannot be equalled any place in the consular service is the fact that during his entire career he had not asked for a vacation. He was present at the office every day up until April 2, on which date he admitted that he was tired and asked to go home. He never returned.

Mr. Wong entered the service on March 5, 1871 at the time when George F. Steward was Consul-General. Since then he has lived to see 16 consul-generals come and go. He came to be looked upon as the historian of the Consulate as well as its senior employee during recent years and many times a day was consulted on questions, many of which dated years back, and his knowledge of past events seemed almost uncanny at times.

Probably the greatest occasion in the life of the old compradore and one which he referred to with great pride was his position as interpreter to General U. S. Grant when the former United States President visited China in 1879 on his tour round the world (see *China Weekly Review* of April 12). Mr. Wong acted as General Grant's official interpreter during the Sino-Japanese negotiations over the Liuchius Islands. In recognition of Mr. Wong's services, General Grant presented him with a gold medal bearing the image of the American Eagle with the motto *E Pluribus Unum*. This was Mr. Wong's most treasured possession and he wore it as a watch charm until it was stolen some time ago by a pickpocket on Nanking Road.

Admiral Tu Will Make Second Tour to Study Air Forces

Admiral S.K. Tu, commissioner on naval inspection affairs for the Nanking Government, who has been touring Japan, the United States and Europe studying the navies of the world powers, has been appointed by the Central Executive Committee to tour the United States and Europe for a second time, on this occasion to study the air forces of western armies and navies.

Admiral Tu is now on his way back to China from Italy where he completed his tour of inspection. It is understood that as soon as he returns to China arrangements will be made to start his second tour.

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52-425

Extraordinary Ratepayers Meeting Called for May 2 to Vote on Chinese Council Representation

After almost a week of discussion over the unexpected action of the foreign ratepayers (taxpayers) of the International Settlement at Shanghai in voting down the resolution to increase the number of Chinese representatives on the Council from three to five, it was announced on April 22 that, following a meeting of the Consular Body on the previous night, it had been decided that an extraordinary meeting of the ratepayers shall be held on Friday, May 2 at 5.30 p. m. to give the voters a chance to change their minds.

The petition for the special meeting, which was started in circulation early in the week, contained the names of 66 prominent ratepayers although only 25 were needed to call the meeting. Among those signing were F. J. Raven. chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce and R. Calder-Marshall, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce. Preparations for the meeting went ahead throughout the week and those sponsoring it are leaving no stone unturned to secure its passage.

The subject was the foremost topic of conversation among most classes of Shanghai residents during the week and was thrashed out pro and con at clubs, on the street corners, at the banquet board and in the homes and offices. All manner of guesses were hazarded as to the success of its passing, but the general concensus opinion was that the business interests would not be caught unawares this time. The only slip-up considered probable is that there will not be a quorum present at the meeting. Both the British and Japanese, as well as most of the other nationalities, are making an earnest effort to secure passage of the measure, it is said.

The general attitude of the Japanese is reflected in a statement made by M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, who said: "I understand that it was unanimously decided by the Municipal Council to increase the number of Chinese Counsellors to five. I heartily supported this since I firmly believe that it is not only fair, but timely. Furthermore, the Japanese community here generally supported the motion....to our surprise the original resolution was disapproved.....I am determined to devise ways and means to cope with the situation promptly in my capacity as Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General."

Press Holds McDonald Responsible

Discussion in general as well as editorials in both the foreign and Chinese press held Ranald G. McDonald as chiefly responsible for the failure of the resolution to pass on April 17. However, many held those sponsoring the measure as equally responsible because of their failure to counter Mr. McDonald's eloquency with at least a few words in defence of the motion. Among the resolutions passed at a meeting of the executive committee of the Shanghai District Kuomintang on April 19 was one demanding a formal apology to the five Chinese Councillors by Mr. McDonald, "whose fanatic and absurd speech at the ratepayers' meeting was responsible for the rejection of the resolution."

Other resolutions passed at the same meeting demanded that the International Settlement be restored within the shortest possible time, that the Chinese ratepayers organize a separate municipal council of 11 members to deal with matters concerning Chinese interests, that all Chinese refrain from paying taxes to the Shanghai Municipal Council and that all Chinese property owners whose lands are registered in foreign consulates shall cancel these and apply to the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Lands for land-ownership certificates.

That Nanking was taken as completly by surprise as were the foreign authorities is indicated by the following statement made by Dr. C. T. Wang. Minister of Foreign Affairs: "I was greatly surprised on learning that the ratepayers attending their annual meeting had turned the resolution down," he said. Before the resolution was drawn up, it had been carefully investigated and no trouble in passing it was anticipated. Thus this breach of faith on the part of conservative foreigners may be considered a most unfortunate event.

"I sincerely hope that at the present time, no incident will be instigated by the Chinese and at the same time, expect that fair-minded foreigners will take immediate steps to rectify the mistake. It is my opinion that the Chinese ratepayers are entitled to five seats on the Council, especially so since this right has been formally recognized by the Council itself. Therefore the recent unfair action on the part of the ratepayers will not only arouse bitter opposition from the Chinese but also may meet the disapproval of the different foreign governments."

Dr. Wang Protests to Lampson

It was further reported that Dr. Wang made a verbal protest of the action of the British ratepayers to Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, denouncing the action as "improper." A delegation of Chinese officials called on Dr. Wang on April 19 and Dr. Wang announced that he would take full responsibility for the settlement of the question. He declared that Sir Miles Lampson had expressed regret that the resolution had been defeated. Mr. Yu declared that the Chinese agreed that the action of Mr. McDonald and his followers was against the policy of the British Foreign Office in view of their action in allowing an equal number of Chinese representatives on the Municipal Council of the British Concession in Tientsin on April 16.

Probably the most upset group over the whole matter was the Chinese Ratepayers' Association. Statement after statement was released to the press by the association. In one statement they express themselves as against the idea of only increasing the representation by two members and declare that they are now in favor of fighting for a representation of 11 members. They advocated that Chinese henceforth refuse to pay taxes to the Shanghai Municipal Council until they are given representation in proportion to the taxes they pay.

They declared that if the Shanghai Municipal Council could administer the affairs of the Settlement without the assistance and cooperation of the Chinese councillors, then they could do without 55 percent of the municipal taxes. Certain official Chinese quarters are said to have started action on this angle and to have advocated that the Chinese pay all taxes into a bank designatel by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association where it would be held until a satisfactory arrangement was reached on the question.

Not a Matter for the Ratepayers

A new angle of the dispute was hit upon on April 22 when the Chinese came out with the statement that the matter was not one in which the foreign ratepayers had any voice. They quoted from the Land Regulations governing the Settlement (article 28), which deals with amending the regulations and read: "Hereafter should any corrections be requisite in these Regulations, or should it be necessary to determine further rules, or should doubts arise as to the construction of, or powers conferred thereby, the same must be consulted upon and settled by the foreign consuls and local Chinese authorities, subject to confirmation by the foreign representatives and supreme Chinese Government in Peking."

Scathing editorials appeared throphough the week in practically the entire press as well as in several of the foreign owned and controlled newspapers. Probably the strongest leading article appearing in the foreign press was carried in the *Peiping and Tientsin Times*, a British paper under the caption "April Madness" which predicts that foreigners in Shanghai and elsewhere in China will have cause bitterly to regret the decision of the Shanghai ratepayers. Referring to the attacks made by Mr. McDonald on Sir Austen Chamberlain, the writer of the editorial recalls that the British Government dispatched the Shaforce at a cost of millions of pounds sterling to the taxpayers of Great Britain and adds that it is worse than useless to affront and defy the British Government and the most probable effect of the contumacious policy of the Shanghai ratepayers will be to unite the Liberals and the Labor Party in a determination to avoid the obligations entailed in the protection of Shanghai as soon as possible. In view of the unrest prevailing throughout the rest of China, it seems madness, the paper asserts, to provoke, instead of conciliating the better ele-

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ments among the Chinese and the ratepayers' decision will hasten, rather than postpone, changes in the direction of the recognition of Chinese sovereignty. "It seems a malign diety is working in the minds of Shanghai ratepayers and the price of their 'April madness' may include a heavy loss to themselves and to other communities, finally leading to more humiliating concessions than are at present contemplated," the editorial concludes.

Friends Showed Overconfidence

Defending the friends of the Council's proposal who were present and failed to reply of Mr. McDonald's specious, but very clever oratory, the American-owned Shanghai *Evening Post* said that they may be charged with over-confidence. They underestimated the effect of his speech because they were themselves so completely convinced of the virtue of their proposal. The same editorial concludes with: We ask you to accept our conclusion after a very thorough sounding out of foreign opinion that the action of the ratepayers' meeting is a matter of sincere regret to the foreign community of Shanghai and we believe the community joins with us in expressing the hope that you will not allow the misguided action of a small group to disturb friendly relationships that are such a sources of benefit to all.

The British-owned *North-China Daily News* in a leading article on the morning following the meeting regarded Mr. McDonald's rhetorical effort with mixed feelings and declared that the same results would probably have been achieved by milder means. It was of the opinion that the speech would not lessen the feelings of bitterness and disappointment with which the vote would be received by the Chinese. The promise to increase the number of Chinese councillors was given and in the Council's opinion the time had come to fulfil that promise, the editorial declared. "We think it was an occasion for trusting their decision and accepting their recommendation....There is a strong feeling in the foreign community of all nationalities that continual efforts are being made to undermine the Council's authority and that it has been already undermined in divers direction."

Lack of Foresight

On the other hand the Shanghai *Times* believed that Mr. McDonald's eloquence swept the meeting and the same decision would not have been reached if calmer consideration had been given the matter. "There can be no question that the foreign community in China has been sickened by many spineless acts of its governments' representatives," the paper declared.

In general, all the foreign newspapers, with the exception of the *China Press*, which refrained from comment, were of the opinion that the ratepayers showed lack of foresight in rejecting the resolution.

The *China Times* among the vernacular papers took the lead in condemning the action of the foreign ratepayers and in attacking Mr. McDonald for his speech. In one leading article it declared: "We doubt very much whether Mr. Edwards (secretary to the Council) and Mr. McDonald are of English blood, whose nation is the mother of constitutional policy, as they both appear to be ignorant of the responsibilities of ratepayers and the privileges of participation in municipal administration. If Mr. Edwards and the foreign Councillors believe that they will be capable of dealing with the Municipal administration of the International Settlement, we do not believe that they will be able to administer the Settlement without the contribution of 55 percent of the total amount of taxes paid by the Chinese, in which case the pay of the entire staff of the Council and the total amount of the municipal expenditure must be reduced by 55 per cent.

"Should this be the case, the Chinese people temporarily relieve themselves of their responsibility and, prior to the fundamental solution of the status of foreign settlements, leave the matter to these gentlemen to act as leaders of the foreign community and to bear all the responsibilities and obligations of the International Settlement.

Upsets Cooperation

In another article the same paper states: "The erroneous act of the ratepayers has aroused serious ill-

feeling between the Chinese and foreigners in this city, and has upset the benefits derived from mutual co-operation and, thereby, obstructed the development of all enterprises in this special district.

"Mr. McDonald's speech not only opposed participation by Chinese people in the administration of the special district, but it attacked the policy of the home government towards China and accused Sir Austen Chamberlain of being a coward. According to the views of Mr. McDonald, the May 30 tragedy and Wanhsien incident were justified, and firm measures should be taken towards the Chinese people. The damage done to the friendly relations between the two peoples is very great. We regard Mr. McDonald as a dangerous enemy to the Chinese and foreign people. It is not the first time that Mr. McDonald has committed such a reckless act.

"For the sake of our national prestige and in order to maintain the friendly relations between the Chinese and foreign people we advise the diplomatic authorities not to allow the matter to go unheeded. They must rise and exercise the privileges of sovereign nations and, in accordance with international law, order the deportation of such a foreigner who regards the Chinese people as his enemies."

THE MOVE TO ESTABLISH A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN PEIPING

(Continued from page 315)

Chinese and foreign press in addition to similar reports which have appeared in recent issues of *The Review*:

Peiping, April 21—Report by *Reuter's* service stated police raided school, arrested 50 students for demonstrating on Hataman street in celebration of recent communist successes in Kiangsi province.

Huchow, Chekiang Province. April 18—Bandits on April 10 looted town Hei-chi, some 26 miles northwest of Huchow; after disarming police gang looted all shops private homes, then departed. Another gang of robbers visited the town on April 17 but were beaten off.

Huchow, April 20—Band of 2,000 bandits visited town of Szan, important city near border of Anhwei; robbers held the town for ten hours and forced city officials to raise large ransom; reported six large bands of bandits operating west of Great Lake region, some of bands carrying machine-guns and carrying old five-barred flag.

Canton, April 22—Dispatches from Pinyuan, northern Kwangtung, state communist forces under Chu Teh and Mou Che-tung are now operating in the Sannan district, just within the borders of Kwangtung..

Tsingtao, April 21—Large bandit forces occupied Lungyen and Haichu districts; authorities have sent two gunboats, a force of marines and two airplanes to the district.

Amoy, April 21—Bandit-communist forces responsible for occupation of Hsipuying have again retreated to the Lungyen district. Tien Tse-hsu, notorious communist leader at Lungyen has ordered shooting of students and opposition military leaders.

Hsuchow, Kiangsu province, April 21—Six students, including girls, arrested by authorities for distributing "red" literature.

Hongkong, April 10—Messages from Pingyuan, district city of northern Kwangtung report that communist forces under Chu Teh and Mou Che-tung have reached a point ten miles from Huichang in southern Kiangsi province, telegraphic communication interrupted.

Changsha, April 15—Bandit force, 1,000 strong, operating from vicinity of Shasi occupied Nanhsien, Hunan; provincial forces after two days fighting repulsed bandits, but robbers still strong in Pakiapu area.

Nanchang, April 15—Dispatch from Kungchow stated force of bandit-communists numbering 5,000 under the communist leaders Chu and Mou have occupied the town of Singfung; magistrate and police commissioner murdered.

Hongkong, April 22—A band of 4,000 communists led by the notorious leader, Liang Ju-ming, captured and looted the town of Singshung in Kwangtung province. After driving the population out of the town the communists destroyed approximately 500 houses, leaving some 7,000 people homeless; practically the entire police force was slaughtered.

Chengtu, Szechuen province, April 23— Owing to renewed communist agitations in western China, Gen. Liu Hsiang, leading military commander in Szechuen recently held a military conference to devise ways of coping with the situation. They decided to offer awards ranging from $60 to $100 for information leading to the arrest of a communist or information leading to discovery of secret meeting places.

Nanking, April 24.—Gen. Liu Tih-ping, chairman of the Kiangsi provincial government has tendered his resignation on the grounds of his inability to cope with the bandit-communist situation in the province. He stated that the bandits took advantage of the absence of part of his forces in Fukien to start new uprisings in Kiangsi.

Changes in Chinese Consular Service

The following changes in the Chinese consular service have been announced at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking: Han Shu-tseng, Consul-General at Heiho, recalled to the Ministry; Han Yung-chin, transferred as Vice-Consul to the Consulate-General at Vladivostok; Kiang Yi-seng, as Student Consul attached to the Consulate-General at New York; Hsiung Ying-tsu, Student Consul attached to the Consulate-General in San Francisco, dismissed; Li Jen-yung, as Student Consul attached to the Consulate-General in Yokohama; Huang Chi-shu, as staff assistant at the Consulate-General in Yokohama.

Shanghai Testing Bureau Has Successful Year

The Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities, has completed a year's work. The Bureau's aim is to develop China's export trade. Take the raw silk industry, for instance, the enforcement of conditioning regulations will put raw silk transactions between producers and exporters on a sound and fair basis and thus stabilize the trade. The other departments of the Bureau are also working to improve China's industry and trade. The purpose of the Government in establishing the Inspection Bureau is to standardize and improve China's export products and much progress has already been made in this direction.

Development of Bee-Culture in North China

The development of bee-culture on an extensive scale in North China was indicated in a report by the Japanese *Rengo* news service on April 18 which stated that Chih Shih-kuei, a well known bee-garden keeper had departed for Japan for the purpose of arranging for an extensive importation of Japanese bees. Mr. Chih took with him a number of experts in honey production. It was stated that Mr. Chih will import more than 200 boxes or "swarms" of Japanese bees, it being thought they will be adaptable to climatic conditions in the Tientsin district.

COMPLETION OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MINT—IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD CURRENCY REFORM

(Continued from page 320)

etc. The Central Mint does all its engraving here in the plant. The engraving room has all necessary engraver's tools, lathes, die hubbing press and hardening furnaces and a Keller reducing machine, to make and supply its own dies and hubs.

It may be worth while to mention here, some of the many perfections of details that have accompanied this masterpiece in engineering work. The installation of an electric clock system for the keeping of uniform and accurate time: of a watchman's clock system for the safety of mint property: of an inter-telephone system to facilitate efficient communication between departments: of a call bell system for the offices: of excellent vapor steam heating throughout: of excellent lighting, cooling and ventilating that contribute so much towards the efficiency of office employees and workmen.

This mint, the Central Mint of China, has well earned its name of being the most up-to-date and best equipped mint in the world, and with its possible output of 400,000 coins per ten hour working day, it ranks second to none in capacity.

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From the Chinese Perss

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, April 17.—Preparations are started for the opening of a national bank in Shanghai which will advance loans to native shipping companies to facilitate the development of native shipping.—The Executive Yuan approves the remittance of $50,000 to Russia for the relief of Chinese detained there.—The Nanking Government gives permission to the Japanese fliers to make two more trial flights in connection with the proposed Japan-Shanghai air mail service.—Chang Wu-hua assumes his duties as Vice-Minister of Interior.

Friday, April 18.—Ceremonies in commemoration of the third anniversary of the establishment of the capital at Nanking held in Nanking.—Sir Miles Lampson arrives in Nanking from Peiping.—Sun Fo visits Ningpo on a personal inspection of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.—Second National Educational Conference opens as Nanking.—Wu Kai-hsin appointed director of the Chinese delegation at the League of Nations and concurrently Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Switzerland.—Twenty thousand spectators attend the first representative National Boy Scouts review at Nanking.

Saturday, April 19.—The German industrial mission arrives in Chinkiang from Nanking.—Gen. Han Fu-chu assumes command of the Government units stationed in northern Shantung.—The agreement for the rendition of Weihaiwei by Great Britain to China signed last night by Sir Miles Lampson and Dr. C. T. Wang.—Yen Hsi-shan appoints Hsu Yung-chang, chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, as senior commander of the Shansi units.

Sunday, April 20.—Dr. Wei Tao-ming yesterday assumed his new position as Mayor of Nanking in succession to Liu Chi-wen.—The Chekiang Provincial Government committee urges the reduction of taxes on silk and satin piece goods to enable these goods to compete with foreign imported goods.—Zau Lih-tze of the Central Executive Committee appointed chief secretary to the Commander-in-Chief's headquarters at Nanking.—The Central Government forces in the Kwoyang-Mengheng region (Pengpu) and in the Chowkiakow region (Yencheng) report that they have administered crushing defeats to the rebel forces.

Monday, April 21.—The Executive Yuan orders a general reduction in the staff of all Government organs in order to cut down administrative expenses.—The State Council is considering a proposal to convert Weihaiwei into a naval base after its rendition.—Hundreds of Russian peasants who are fleeing from Soviet Russia are creating a serious crisis on the borders of Manchuria.—The Executive Yuan warns foreign financial interests against loan transactions with the Northern rebel leaders, stating that all such loans will be repudiated.—Dr. C.T. Wang pays a warm tribute to Great Britain's friendliness in restoring Weihaiwei to China at the weekly memorial service held in Nanking.

Tuesday, April 22.—Yen Hsi-shan appoints a preparatory committee for the organization of a provisional government at Peiping.—A project for the construction of a branch line of the Lung-Hai Railway connecting Paiyitse and Tsaochwang, both in southern Shantung, is submitted to the Ministry of Railways.—It is reported that Communists and other reactionary elements are planning disturbances in Shanghai during the various national anniversary days in May.—President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek give a dinner to the leaders of the National Boy Scouts Review at Nanking.

Wednesday, April 23.—The Ministry of Finance promulgates regulations governing the collection of taxes and imposts in order to prevent corruption and leakage.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs orders the abolition of the consulate at Chemulpo, Korea.—Provincial afforestation campaign launched at Kirin.—Chiang Kai-shek goes to Hankow on inspection trip.—Detailed plans for the expansion and strengthening of the Northeastern Air Forces for the defence of the Manchurian border completed.

In the United States Court for China

CHRISTOPHER A. POKLONSKY, Plaintiff,

vs

M. H BUNTING, Defendant.

Cause No. 3260
Civil No. 1433
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
4 Apr. 1930
L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

The object of this suit is to recover the sum of Gold Yen 15,000.00 from the Defendant.

WHEREAS plainiff herein, by his attorney, has this fourth day of April 1930 made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS is appears from the files of this case that on the fourth day of April 1930, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 20th day of March 1930, Christopher S. Poklonsky, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been with the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the twentieth day of March 1930.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this fourth day of April 1930, ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the twenty-sixth day of April 1930, the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,

Shanghai, China. MILTON D. PURDY

April 4, 1930. JUDGE

Some Eminent Asians*

BY JOHN M. ALLISON

In 1827 Upton Close published "The Revolt Of Asia" in which he told the story of the East's rebellion against White and Western dominance, in terms of the various political, social, economic and religious forms taken by the movement. The present book tells much the same story but through the far more interesting medium of the great personalities who have forced the West to remold its centuries' old prejudices and policies to conform with the facts of the modern age.

As the author says in a *Prologue*, "In the wide view of ultimate effect upon the thought and environment of humanity the makers of the new Asia are probably the most important figures of this age..... They are leading the world's largest continent and some of its most gifted races from what we Westerners, at least, have chosen to regard as a side show into the main ring of the world's circus."

It makes fascinating reading, this account of the men who have been keeping Western foreign secretaries and admirals awake nights. We read of the dreams, the fallures, the intrigues, the corruptions, the iron will and the selfless devotion to a cause of Sun Yat-sen, of Ito and Yamagata in the Island Empire, of Kemal in Turkey, Stalin as he persevered through five terms of imprisonment and exile, and of Gandhi and his paradoxical life and campaign of non-resistance. Back of them all however is the same motivating force, the same urge to make their people accepted on terms of equality by the domineering Western nations. While Mr. Hall at times savors of the hero worshipper, in the main his sketches of these men are exceedingly fair. He does not hesitate to tell of the human frailities and foibles of his subjects. The method of modern biography is used but it is tempered with a sympathy and understanding which removes much of the sting. His sense of the dramatic causes him on occasion to stretch the truth slightly to make a good story. but in general his account of the leaders' lives and activities is accurate. His mistakes are minor ones and do not detract from the value of the book.

Biography is undoubtedly the most pleasant form of history and in these sketches of six lives we get a picture of the last half-century in Asia more vivid and perhaps more accurate than the mere accumulation of facts and documents so often found in more conventional forms of history. We follow the struggles of Sun yat-sen as he worked for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty and then his later fight against misunderstanding, jealousy, personal greed and ambition in the ranks of his followers. We sit on the sidelines and watch the contest between Yamagata and Ito to see whether Japan shall be a military oligarchy with Bismark as its guide, or whether it shall be an enlightened constitutional monarchy more nearly like England.

As we eagerly turn the pages we forget that these men are Chinese or Japanese, yellow or white, Christian or Buddhist, we only see them as fellow humans risking everything that their nations may take their proper place in world affairs. There is something admirable in the single-mindedness of these patriots though often the means they use are reprehensible. We see how the competition of the European nations among themselves often gave the leaders of Asia an opportunity to gain a point here and there which otherwise might have been long delayed. We follow young Kemal when as a staff officer he is sent into exile by the Sultan to the wastes of Anatolia and we fight and study and sit up nights with him as he builds out of these very waste lands a new Turkey which only three years after she had been driven out of Europe defies the world at Lausanne and demands and receives equal treatment from all.

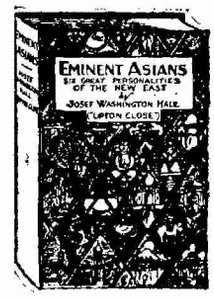
Dr. Sun, the two Japanese princes, and Kemal Pasha have all sought to lead their country forward by adopting the methods of the West and using them against their inventors. The leaders of Revolutionary Russia were a little more original and while keeping the machines and methods of the West they erected an entirely new organization and system of government. Bolshevist Russia is more Asiatic than European and in Mr. Hall's account of Stalin, the "Man of Steel" we learn why this is so.

It has remained for Gandhi, alone among the leaders of the East, to entirely repudiate the machine civilization of the West. He is essentially religious and a spiritual leader but nevertheless his program includes the distinctly western element of sufficient food and shelter for the great mass of humanity. Mr. Hall, who has known and talked with Gandhi seems to be carried away with the personality of the man as seemingly are all those who have come in contact with him. Gandhi is unique in that he is the only Eastern leader who has not used force to attain his ends. With him time is no element and he is willing to go slowly and seem to make no progress rather than do violence.

"Eminent Asians" is a book which should do much toward breaking down the barriers which have been erected between peoples of different races. And such seems to be the author's purpose. They are men of flesh and blood that stalk through the pages of this book and it is as men not as Asians that we come to know them. Mr. Hall believes that if the nations of the West can know the literature and men of the East that much of the friction will disappear. He closes his *Prologue* with a sentence which tells us the reason for this latest work.

"Lyrics and lives—these lift the hood off the lamp of the human spirit within all men. The inconsequential pigment of their skins is not enough to so much as tint its glow."

*Eminent Asians, by Josef Washington Hall (Upton Close); D. Appleton and Company, New York: Chinese-American Publishing Company, Shanghai: 511 pages, Price, Mex. $8.



EMINENT ASIANS

By JOSEF W. HALL

(Upton Close)

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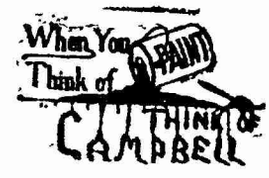

H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Mukden, April 17.—With exception of soy beans export of cereals is forbidden export from Three Eastern Provinces by Mukden authorities.

Nanking, April 18.—40,000 troops under Gen. Sun Tien-ying continue to advance in direction of Pempu via Soochow, the Nanking government apparently being taken by surprise.

Peiping, April 19.—Yen Hsi-shan negotiating for a loan of forty million dollars from Tientsin-Peiping financial group.

Tokyo, April 20.—Taihei & Co. receive orders for arms and ammunition from various military factions in China.

Peiping, April 20.—Feng Yu-hsiang makes preparations for establishing military headquarters at Sihchia-chuan.

Peiping, April 22.—Authorities here rigorously suppress students who attempt anti-Yen demonstrations.

Nanking, April 24.—Nanking Foreign Ministry protests, against negotiations in progress between Yen Hsi-shan and foreign banking consortium for loan on security of Tsang-Hsih railway.

Hankow, April 24.—Chiang Kai-shek arrives here.

Dollar Liner Entertains Press

Several Shanghai people, including representatives of the press, were somewhat disappointed on the evening of April 22 when they went aboard the Dollar liner *President Madison* to see and hear the talking picture show and learned that, due to a mishap to the equipment, the show had to be postponed until the next time the ship comes to Shanghai.

However, the unfortunate breakdown to the machine was somewhat compensated by the fact that the steward department had arranged a special dinner for the party. The talkies are becoming a part of the regular equipment of Dollar liners so that passengers on the vessels will be able to see and hear their favorite actors during their long travels across the Pacific on these ships.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Notice of Removal

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

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Notice of Removal

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Office Removed from 4 Avenue Edward VII to No. 38 Avenue Edward VII (one block west of former location on the same side of street).

National Boy Scouts Review Hold at Nanking

The National Boy Scouts held their first review at Nanking, April 19. A total of 121 companies, comprising several thousand Boy Scouts and Girl Guides from the various provinces, marched past the Grand Stand which was occupied by many Party and Central Government leaders including Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, President Wang Chung-hui of the Judicial Yuan, Tsai Yuan-pei, Li Shih-tseng and others. Following the inauguration ceremonies, General Chiang and President Tai Chi-tao personally reviewed the Scouts. After the review, General Chiang Kai-shek delivered a speech of admonition, in the course of which he pointed out that the fundamental mission of Boy Scouts, as is that of every local citizen, was to strive for the realization of the Three People's Principles. He said that the training which Boy Scouts were receiving,—with its emphasis on the cultivation of kindness, bravery and the spirit of cooperation—was particularly efficacious in preparing them for the struggle for the attainment of the aims of the National Revolution. He emphasized the importance of strict discipline and exhorted his youthful audience to sacrifice, if need be, their personal freedom so as to facilitate the attainment of a closer union.

Tragedy marked the division of the prizes April 22, when a melee was participated in by about 300 Scouts from Tsinan and Hupeh. During the melee some ten Boy Scouts were seriously injured, while 20 others were slightly injured by the Hupeh forces. At the height o f the melee, the police dispatched by the Garrison Commander succeeded in placing the fighting parties under control, threatening the latter with guns.

Of the Boy Scouts who were injured and taken to the hospital attached to the Military Cadets' School, three later died. Those from Tsinan left Nanking the next morning for Tsinan under escort of the police.

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

April 24, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	235	——
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	99½	6.04
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	86	7.74
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	102	4.88
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	88	7.93
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	97	7.80
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	66½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	86½	7.09
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	99¼	7.07
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	104¼	6.16
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	85	7.34
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	89	6.88
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	92⅜	6.07
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	94	7.32
Paris-Lyons-Med. R.R. Co.	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	103	5.78
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	80	7.71
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	89	7.39
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	98¾	6.12
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	63⅛	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	116⅛	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	93 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	84	7.14
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	29¼	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	40	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	52	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	50⅞	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	81½	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	37¼	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	87	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	191⅞	—
Rhine-We4tphalia Electric Pr. Corp.	6% April 1, 1955	93	6.57
Goedyear Tire & Rubber Co.	5% May 1, 1957	95	5,35
Finlands Residential Mortgage Bank	6% Sept. 1, 1961	86½	7.08
Geo. A. Faller Co. Pcptg. Cum.	$6 Prior Pfd. Stock	86	6.98
Chile Copper Co	6% Jan. 1, 1947	96½	5.32
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	6% Cun. Pfd. Slock	85	7.06
Finnish Gtd. Municipalities "B"	6½% Oct. 1, 1954	98	6.67
Fuller Building Debs.	6% Jan. 1, 1944	98½	6.16

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	67	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	64¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	62¾	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	47¾	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	63	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	74	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	31	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	30	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Dollar Line Agent Protested Against Too Many Famine Horrors

Hugh Mackenzie, passenger traffic manager of the Dollar Steamship Lines at San Francisco, sent a letter to *Time Magazine* on March 31, which read as follows,

Sirs:

I wish you would please have a talk with your editor who writes items on China. I suggest that he might eliminate once in a while reference to the six million starving Chinese who are constantly being forced to eat their babies when they are able to catch them.

. . . It may be that human beings have been eaten in isolated cases but unfortunately your editor gives the idea that this is just a little pastime. . . .

As a result of the receipt of this letter *Time* published a "safety" map of China with shaded sections showing where it is safe and where unsafe to travel together with the following comment,

"Let the most timid of travelers not fear to visit any Chinese place on the itinerary of a major steamship line or world cruise. (Safest of all Chinese places are the International Quarter at Shanghai guarded by white police, Peiping where U. S. Marines are quartered, and the British port of Hongkong.)

"But let no ordinary traveler strike off alone into China's bandit-infested hinterlands; and all travelers know that the only well-guarded railways in China proper are the short line connecting Nanking, the new capital, with the seaport of Shanghai, and the slightly longer one connecting Peiping (formerly Peking) with the seaport of Tientsin.

"*Time* will continue to report at decent intervals baby-eating and other newsworthy aspects of the ghastly, unparalleled famine which continues to ravage certain Chinese provinces, a famine so titanic that the Red Cross, despairing, has ceased to give aid. At least 8,000,000 people have already died. Sole agency of succor is the American Board of Famine Relief, 205 East 42nd St., Manhattan.

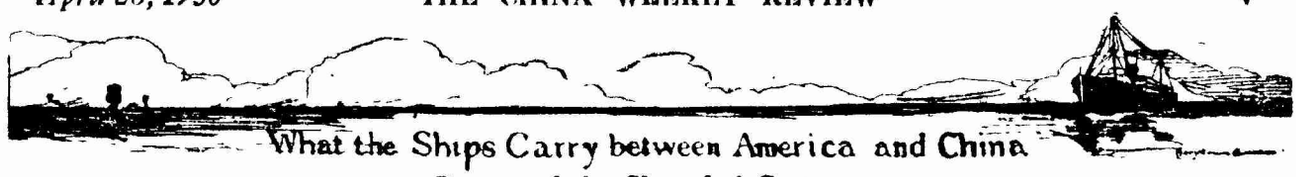
The famine area is remote from "show places" of interest to travelers, who will see no babies eaten; but in the streets of Native Shanghai (*not* International Shanghai) there were picked up last year, according to the Shanghai Benevolent Society's official report, the corpses of 28,620 yellow babes.

Would Convert Weihaiwei Into Chinese Naval Base

In view of the strategic importance of the port of Weihaiwei, the National State Council, according to a report by the *Kuo Min* news agency is considering plans for the conversion of the port into a Chinese naval base. The report stated that plans to this effect are being formulated by the Ministry of Navy and General Staff for submission to the Government.

The final draft of the Sino-British rendition agreement pertaining to Weihaiwei was signed by Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister and Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister on April 18 at Nanking. While the draft of the treaty has not yet been made public, a *Reuter* report from Nanking on April 21 stated that the treaty contained some 20 articles and provided that the Port of Weihaiwei, together with the properties there, were to be returned to Chinese jurisdiction without compensation. The agreement contains a clause permitting British warships to use the port, or rather Liukungtao Island, just off the coast, as a summer resort for a period of ten years, Should the Chinese Government, however, decide to make Weihaiwei a Chinese naval base, China will be permitted to take over Liukungtao Island at any time. It is understood that the British navy's use of the island as a summer resort will be on terms similar to the American use of Chefoo for similar purposes.

The Port of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China on July 1, 1898 at about the time of the cession of Tsingtao to Germany and Port Arthur to Russia. The area includes the Bay, several islands and a strip of land ten miles wide along the entire coast. While the tip of the Shantung peninsula was not included in the lease, there was a clause in the agreement preventing the Chinese from sending troops into the area. The British never made any extensive development of the port for naval purposes.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

PRESIDENT PIERCE. March 13.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
White, S'hai...	Bls. 25 Pls.	24.56
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 597 ,,	592.73
Yellow, T'tao	Bls. 30 ,,	29.63
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen...	Bls 60 ,,	62.86
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 12 ,,	12.28
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Chefoo	Bls. 30 ,,	103.06
Silk Piece Goods	,,	3.98
Silk, Pongees, Honan ...	,,	15.00
Tea, Black:		
Congou, Hankow.....	,,	50
Bristles, Assorted	,,	50
Antimony, Oxide.....	,,	330
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Egg Albumen, Dired.....	,,	79
Egg Albumen, Frozen ...	,,	348
Egg Yolk, Dried.....	,,	288
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	363
Egg Whole Egg, Frozen..	,,	1,392
Hair, Human	,,	338
Brassware	,,	83
Peterware.....	,,	5
Oil, Tea	,,	299

YOKOHAMA MARU. March 14.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	Bls. 45 Pls.	45.00
White, Soochow	Bls. 10 ,,	10.05
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	Pcs.	11,000

BRIMINGHAM CITY, March 17.
(Agents: U.S. Steel Products Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Nails, Wire	Pls.	375
Pipe and Tubes.....	,,	927
Sheets	,,	2,218
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	7,587
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain.....	,,	8,397
Pipe and Tubes.....	,,	1,548
Wire Shorts	,,	556
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,376
Cigarettes.....	Mille	2,500

WEST LYNN. March 18.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Grease	Pls.	27
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	49,508
Oil, Kerosene, in Case...	,,	628,000
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk...	,,	217,252

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Mar. 20.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	Bls. 90 Pls.	88.22
Yellow, T'tao..	Bls. 35 ,,	34.25
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai .....Bls. 15 ,,		50.01
Silk Cocoons, Stripping:		
Shanghai	Bls. 10 ,,	33.01
Tea Black, Congou Hankow	,,	63
Egg Albumen, Dried.....	,,	225
Egg Yolk, Dried.....	,,	1,073
Egg Whole Egg, Dried...	,,	844
Peas, White.....	,,	1,500
Oil, Wood.....	,,	4,500
Tallow, Vegetable.....	,,	303
Walnuts, Kernels.....	,,	124
Wool, Sheep's	,,	250
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	274
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	Pcs	15,600
Skins, Raccoon, Untanned	,,	900
Skins, Lamb, Untanned...	,,	2,500

MYBEASHI MARU. March 22.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Regulus	Pls.	2,520
Flourspar	,,	1,411
Nutgalls, Plum-shaped ...	,,	129
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	253
Oil, Tea	,,	301
Oil, Wood	,,	18,157
Canned Water Chestnuts	Doz	1,000

TAISHAN. March 24.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	Bls. 95 Pls	95.92
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Chefoo, etc. ...Bls. 80 ,,		252.34
Silk Piece Goods	,,	8.79
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	,,	247
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	169
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	8,619
Oil, Wood	,,	895
Feathers, Duck	,,	245
Feathers, Goose.....	,,	99
Brassware	,,	7
Egg Yolk, Frozen...	,,	1,143
Egg Albumen, Dried.....	,,	37
Egg Whole Egg, Dried...	,,	54
Clam Shell	,,	55
Woodware	,,	7
Skins, Dog, Untanned...	Pcs	15,000
Skins, Mole, ,,	,,	5,450
Skins, Weasel, ,,	,,	2,722

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Closed Firm Business Done 4,589,000
April 23.

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCK	Mon., Apr. 21	Tues., Apr. 22
34	20	Adams Express	34 3/8	34 1/2
354 3/4	197	Allied Chemical & Dye ..	335	332 1/4
184 1/2	86	American Can	151	150 1/8
144 5/8	60	American Rolling Mill ..	91 1/8	91
130 1/4	62	American Smelting	71	71 3/8
310 1/4	193 1/4	American Tel. & Tel. ..	253 3/8	254 5/8
235	160	American Tobacco "B" ..	240	239
199	50	American Water Works ..	114 1/2	120 1/2
140	67 1/4	American Copper	66	67 5/8
77 7/8	30	Atlantic Refining	42 5/8	45 1/4
145 1/8	105	Baltimore & Ohio	116	117
140 3/4	78 1/4	Bethlehem Steel	103	103 1/8
86 7/8	26	Borg Warner	46 1/2	46 3/8
61 7/8	25	Calumet & Helca	20 3/4	20 1/2
265 7/8	186	Canadian Pacific Railway	209	208 3/4
92	42 1/8	Chesapeake Corporation ..	78	77 1/4
143 1/2	101	Chicago Rock Island.. ..	118 1/4	118
135	26	Chrysler..	39 1/2	39 3/4
68 1/8	20	Cities Service, Common ..	Unq	41 3/4
140	52	Columbia Gas & Electric..	82 5/8	83 1/8
88 3/4	16 1/8	Columbia Graphaphone ..	29 7/8	30 1/4
63	20 1/8	Commercial Solvents ..	35	35 1/8
24 3/4	52	Commonwealth Southern..	18 3/4	18 3/8
12 1/8	16 5/8	,, ,, war.	5 5/8	5 3/4
183 1/4	80 1/8	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	129 1/2	132
17 1/8	18	Continental Oil	27 7/8	28 3/8
126 3/8	70	Corn Products	108 1/2	110 1/4
30 1/8	6 3/8	Curtiss Wright, Common..	12 7/8	12 7/8
69 1/8	21 1/4	Davison Chemical	36 7/8	37
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours.. ..	137	137 1/8
264 3/4	150	Eastman Kodak	230	248 1/2
189	50	Electric Bond & Share ..	113 7/8	116
93 1/2	41 1/2	Eire Railway	54 1/4	54 1/2
105 5/8	19 1/8	Fox Film "A"	53 3/8	55
63 1/4	55 1/4	General Electric..	89	91
81 3/4	35	General Food	53 5/8	56
91 3/4	33 1/2	General Motors	50	51
126 1/2	70	General Railway Signal ..	98	98
82	31 1/2	Gold Dust	44 3/4	46
105 3/4	38 1/4	Goodrich Rubber..	45 1/4	48 1/2
154 1/2	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	84 1/2	85 1/2
102 7/8	46 1/4	Granby	40 1/4	40
122 1/4	85 1/2	Great Northern Certificate	90 1/2	89 1/2
93 1/2	38	Hudson Motors	51 7/8	50 3/8
102 3/4	48	International Cement ..	70 1/8	70
103 1/2	4 1/4	International Comb. Engine	12 5/8	12 7/8
142	65	International Harvester ..	108 1/4	111 3/8
72 3/4	25	International Nickel.. ..	39	38 7/8
68 3/8	40	International Printers Ink	56	54
14 3/4	5	International Products ..	7	Unq
149 1/4	53	International Tel. & Tel. ..	71 7/8	73 5/8
242 3/4	90	Johns Manville	123 1/2	125 3/8
104 7/8	49 3/8	Kemecott Copper..	Unq	49 1/2
46 3/8	22 1/8	Kreuger & Toll	34 3/4	34 1/4
122 1/2	38 1/4	Kroger Grocery	38 1/8	38
157 1/4	80 1/8	Lambert	106	106 1/2
106 1/4	80	Liggett & Myers, "B" ..	108 3/4	110 1/4
118 7/8	22	Ludlum Steel	38 5/8	38 5/8
114 3/4	55 1/8	Mack Trucks..	82 3/4	82 1/8
101 3/8	46	Missouri Pacific	91	90 1/2
156 7/8	42 5/8	Montgomery Ward	45 1/2	46 1/4
62 7/8	23 1/4	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	23 3/8	23
256 1/2	160	New York Central	179 3/4	179 3/4
118 7/8	75 1/8	Northern Pacific Railway..	88	88 7/8
146 1/2	58 1/8	Pacific Lighting	102 1/2	102 7/8
32 1/2	13	Packard Motor Car	20 5/8	20 3/4
75 1/2	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	72 1/2	73
110	72 1/2	Pennsylvania Railway ..	81 7/8	81 1/2
30	13	Pennroad Corporation ..	14 1/4	14 3/8
47	24 1/4	Philips Petroleum	38 5/8	39 1/4
137 3/4	54	Public Service of N. Jersey	115 1/2	116 3/4
114 3/4	26	Radio Corporation	63 1/8	67 3/4
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco "B" ..	53 1/2	53 5/8
181	80	Sears Roebuck	91 5/8	91 1/2
31 3/4	19	Shell Union	23 7/8	24 1/4
188	59 1/2	Simmons Company	47 1/4	49 1/2
93 1/4	45 1/8	Southern California Edison	66 5/8	68 7/8
157 1/2	105	Southern Pacific Railway..	123	124
243 3/4	73 1/2	Standard Gas & Electric..	124	124 3/4
83	48	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	77 1/8	78 3/8
48 1/8	31 3/4	Standard Oil of New York	36	36 3/4
71 7/8	50	Texas Corporation	57 5/8	57 5/8
85 1/4	42 1/2	Texas Gulf Sulphur	62 1/2	63 1/4
139 3/8	58 1/2	Timken Roller Bearing ..	84	84 1/8
67 3/8	20 1/4	Trans America	45 1/4	45
140	59	Union Carbride & Carbon	99 1/2	100 3/8
297 5/8	200	Union Pacific Railway ..	230	233 3/4
162	31	United Aircraft & Transp't	89	88 1/8
20 1/2	6 1/4	United Dry Docks	Unq	6 7/8
65	15	U. S. Rubber	32 1/2	32
261 3/4	150	U. S. Steel	Mutl.	192
116 1/2	37 1/2	Vanadium	136	138 1/4
292 5/8	100	Westinghouse E. & M. ..	196 3/4	195 1/4
103 7/8	52 1/4	Woolworth	65	65 1/8
		Call Money	3 1/2 %	3 1/2 %

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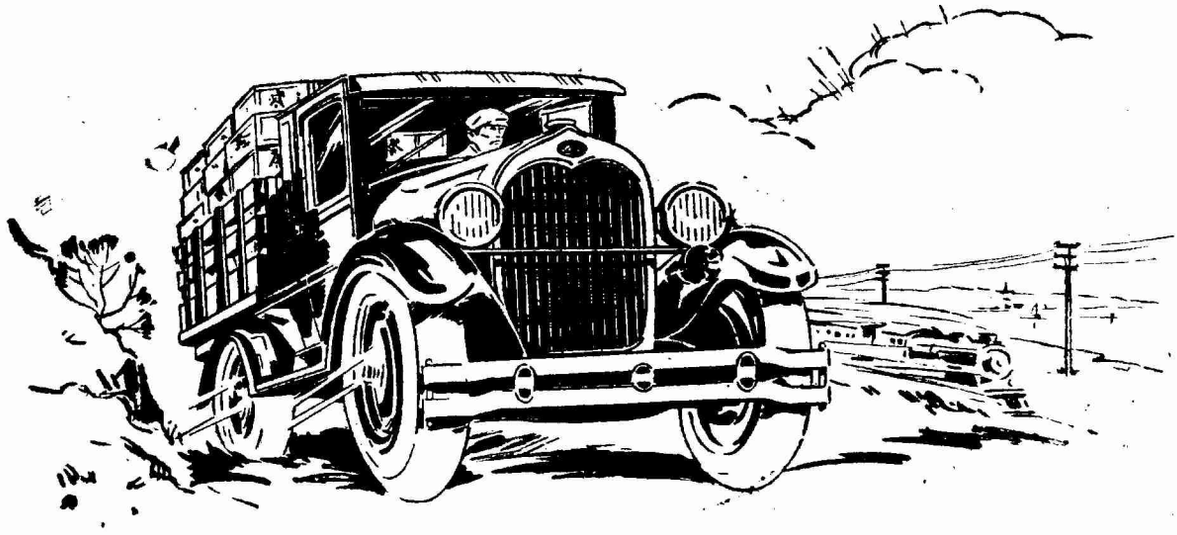

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